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THE
FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR.
AND TO
ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY
E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

NEW YORK
FORTY-SECOND EDITION.

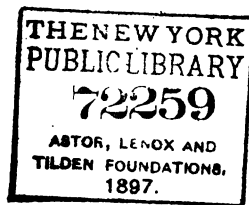
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PREFACE,

THE Latin Reader, a new edition of which is here presented to the public, was originally prepared by its present editor, as the first of a series of elementary works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. This series now comprises, in addition to the Grammar above mentioned, Questions on the Grammar, Latin Lessons, The Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, A Key to Latin Exercises, Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Sallust, and Selections from Ovid. In the present edition, the adaptation of this work to the Grammar, and to its place in the series above enumerated, remains unaltered; but, in addition to its original design, the Reader is now intended to constitute the second part of a less extended series, comprising the editor's First Latin Book, the Latin Reader, and the Viri Romæ. The latter series is designed especially for those who commence the study of Latin at a very early age, and also for such as intend to pursue the same study to a limited extent only, or merely as a part of general education.

The references at the foot of the pages relate to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. The references to Andrews' First Latin Book may be found at the close of the volume. The marks of reference in the text refer both to the notes at the foot of the page and to those at the end of the book. In the latter series, indeed, other notes are occasionally added, and their place is denoted by quoting the words of the text to which such notes relate.

The following extracts from the preface to the first edition will sufficiently explain the manner in which the Reader was originally prepared by its present editor.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

THE preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

NEW BRITAIN, Sept., 1849.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209. Of what does a sentence consist? § 203, 1. What is a simple sentence? § 203, 1. Of what does a proposition consist? § 200. What is the subject of a proposition? § 200. What is the predicate? § 200. What is the grammatical subject? § 201, 1. What is the grammatical predicate? § 202, 1. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, 1. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, 1. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

(Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audīmus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.)

Why are the nominatives *ego, tu, nos*, and *vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribimus. Vocātis
Reges^a regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa^c canit. Rusticus^b arat. Au-
ditis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78.

^b §§ 28 and 46.

^c §§ 62 and 74.

^d § 29

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c vocant: Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant canes.^h Fugiunt nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^j Eram.^k Ambulābas. Silva^l stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgebant stellæ.^m

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

ⁿ Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^o Crescent arbōres.^p Tempōra venient. ✓

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^q Fortūna dedit. Cecinit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^r Hostes^s fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugerat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.^t Ceperātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^q §§ 66 and 76. ^b §§ 62 and 73. ^o §§ 63 and 74.
^j §§ 58 and 70. ^l §§ 62 and 77. ^k § 153. ^p §§ 61 and 70.
^e § 46. ^g §§ 30 and 74. ^h § 41. ^m § 150, 3.
ⁱ §§ 87 and 88.

Risĕro. Vidĕris. Venĕrit hora. Pomum cecidĕrit.
Ambulaverĭmus. Canes cucurrĕrint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Labōret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canāmus. Capiātis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendĕret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēmus.^b Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavĕrim. Docuĕris. Oculū^d vidĕrit. Latravĕrint canes. Arbōres crĕverĕrint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^a Potuisses.^f Miles pugnavisset. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^g Legĭto.^h Studĕte. Disce. Dicĭte. Equus currĭto. Facitōte.ⁱ Puĕri scribunto.^j

Define the passive voice: § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E. and 70.

^b § 178, 1.

^c § 29, 2.

^d § 46.

^e § 153.

^f § 154, 6.

^g § 267

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a audītur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabūla^c narratur. Carmina^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^e fundebatur. Oppidum^e defendebatur. Pandebant portæ. Saxa^e volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^e ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola^e mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.^e Sparsa erant folia.^e Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudator^e industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.^a Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 267.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^c § 46.

^a §§ 31 and 69, E 2

^e § 41

^f §§ 88 and 89.

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsula*.

Ossa^a ejus^b *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poëta*^c salūtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^d est *insania*.

Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 201, I. What is the logical predicate? § 202, I.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^g

Silva vetus^h stabat.

Culpa tuaⁱ est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^j mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^k

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77.

^h § 113.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107

- ✓ Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.^d
 Nemo semper^e felix est.
 Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.
 Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elephas.^j ✓
 Fortes^k laudabuntur, ignavi^l vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipèdes^m ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonusⁿ laudatur, impròbus vituperatur.
 Omnes morièmur,^o alii^p citius,^q alii seriùs.^r
 Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

- Diem*^a perdidi.
 Terra parit *flores*.
 Crocodilus^b ova^c parit.
 Elephantus^d odit^e *murem*^f et *suenā*.^g
 Camēli diu *sitim*^h tolérant.
 Accipitresⁱ non edunt *corda*^j avium.
 Lanæ nigræ *nullum*^k *colōrem* bibunt.
 Senes^l minimè^m sentiunt *morbos contagiōsos*.
 Cervi *cornua sua*ⁿ quotannis amittunt.

^a § 209, R. 12.	ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)	^r §§ 67, E. and 76, E. 3
^b § 205, R. 2.	^j § 210, R. 3, (2.)	^s §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.
^c § 125, 5.	^k § 209, R. 1.	^t § 79, 2.
^d § 274, R. 8.	^l § 107.	^u §§ 58 and 71.
^e § 277.	^m § 194.	^v §§ 61 and 71.
^f § 73.	ⁿ § 90, E.	^w § 78, E. 2.
^g §§ 66 and 70.	^o § 46.	^x § 208
^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.	^p § 183, 3, N.	

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*; Mercurius *littēras*.^b

Canes soli^c *domīnos suos*^d benè^e novēre,^f soli *nomīna*^g *sua*^h agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longèⁱ jaculātur.

Sturni^j et psittāci *humānas voces*^k imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^l totamque *Grāciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurimi^a Scythæ, *bellicōsissimī*^b *homīnes*, *lacte*^c vescu^dntur.

Delphīnus, *animal*^e homīni^f *amicum*, cantu^g gaudet.

Carthāgo^h atque Corinthus,ⁱ *opulentissimæ*^j *urbes*,^k eodem ap^lno^m a Romānisⁿ eversæ sunt.

Quam brevi^a tempore^b popūli Romāni, omnium gen^ctium^d *victōris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nummi*.

Honos est præmium^a *virtūtis*.

^a § 73, E. 3.	^b §§ 62 and 78.	^c § 20, 2.
^d § 229, R. 3, 1.	^e § 96.	^f §§ 62 and 77.
^g § 107.	^h § 125, 5.	^g § 253.
ⁱ § 208.	^j § 124.	^k § 248, 1.
^l § 192, II. 1.	^m § 245, 1.	ⁿ § 113.
^o § 183, 3, N.	^p §§ 66 and 70.	^q § 83, 3.
^r §§ 66 and 71.	^s § 222.	^t § 210.
^u § 46.	^v § 245, 11.	

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinita est multitūdo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Africa greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homīnes variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferōrum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non^d benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum animi index^e cauda.^f

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānae* sis^g memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^h impatientes sunt.

Stultissimaⁱ *animalium*^b sunt lanāta.

Velocissimum^j *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam^k beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223.—after
adjectives? § 222.

Arma^l fecit *Vulcānus Achilli*.

Reddītur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^m lanam praebeant.

^a §§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

^b § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^c § 277, R. 4.

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g §§ 66 and 76.

^h § 83, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208

^l § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus*^b varia tegumenta^b tribunt, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homīni soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.^e

Inter omnes bestias^f simia *homīni* simillima^f est.

Leōni^h vis^h summa est in pectore.

*Antiquissimis*ⁱ *hominibus*^b specus erant pro domibus.^b

Gallinacei *leonibus*ⁱ *terrōri*ⁱ sunt.

Homo furiosus ne^m *liberis* quidem^m *suis* parcit.

Grataⁿ *mihi* tua epistola fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* prop̄ero.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^o plerūque cremabantur.

Culices^r acida^r petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^r generosus mitis est erga *victos*.^e

Germāni habitant trans *Rhemum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *rarityatem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.ⁿ

Navigatio^d juxta *litus* sæpe est periculosa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3.

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, E. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephanti in silvis^a vagantur.
 Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^a in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^d

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis* nidis.

In *senectūte*^e hebescunt^f sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.^g

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxīma animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec^h cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leōnes reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnen*,ⁱ montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.^j

Victi *Persæ* in *naves* confugerunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus *Romānos* sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Litteræ a *Phœnicibus*^k inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, *Corinthus*, *Numantia*, et multæ aliæ urbes,

a *Romānis*^l eversæ sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67 and 76, E. 2.

^f § 187, II. 2.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 44

ⁱ § 260, R. 6.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam* homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b
 Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus** ex *Graciā* aufugit.^c
 Metellus primus* elephantos ex *primo Punico bello*
 duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.
 Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.
 Britannia a *Phenicibus* inventa est.
 Apes sine *rege* esse* non possunt. ~
 Infans* nihil^a sine *aliēnā ope* potest.
 Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.^d
 Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.
 Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*?
 § 247. What is the rule for *utor*, &c.? § 245, I.—for *lātor*,
gaudeo, &c.? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.?
 § 250, R. 1, (2.)—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which
 any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun
 denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the
price of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^f medentur *hedērā*.
 Pyrrhus rex^h *tactu* pollicis in dextro pedeⁱ *lienōsis*
 medebātur.
Oleo insecta exanimantur.
 Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.^m
 Anacreon poētā^k *aciño* uvæ passæ extinctus est.

* § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77.

^h § 232, (2.)

ⁱ § 269.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 2.

^m § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*^a contra omnes ictus munitur.
 In Africâ^b elephantî^c capiuntur *foveis*.
 Elephantî spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.
 Popûli quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.
 Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.
 Mures Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut
manibus utuntur.
 Leænæ *jubâ* carent.
 Elephantî maximè *amnibus* gaudent.^g
 Apes *tirnitû* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.
 Quibusdam in locis^h ansêres bis *anno* velluntur.
 Color lusciniârû *autumno* mutâtur.
Hîeme ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Nemo mortaliumⁱ *omnibus horis* sapit.
 Primôres dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iîdem
 decidunt^j *anno*.
 Antipâter Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natâli suo*,
febre corripiebâtur.
Æstâte dies sunt longiôres quàm *hieme*.
 Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colôre*.^k
 Isocrâtes orâtor unam oratiônem *viginti talentis* ven-
 didit.
 Lusciniâ candida. *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.
 Leônes facîle per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what
 classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.^b § 207, R. 33.^c § 142, R. 2.^d § 163, E. 1.^e § 254, R. 3.^f § 87.^g § 212.^h § 211, R. 6ⁱ § 89.^j § 63, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina^a possumus *donare*.

Potēram^b *contingere* ramos.

Nihil^c amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat^d *amari*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^e *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benè *ferre* disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibusⁱ *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homines æquo amore^j *complecti* possumus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debemus.

Romæ elephantēs per funes *incedere* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est^l humānum.^l

Turpe^m estⁿ beneficium *repetere*.

^a § § 66 and 71.

^b § 154 G.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 205, R. 8

Beneficiū^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.
Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1

Plurīmæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi* Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissimā^e est contentio beneficiis^f beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^g est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro^h *legendi*.

Initiumⁱ est consilium urbis *delendæ*,^j civium *trucidandōrum*, nominis Romāni *extinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^k *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^l *fodiendo* et^m *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualitēⁿ ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 78

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222.

^h § 182, 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192 II. 2

Omnes Græciæ civitatēs pecuniam ad *ædificandam** classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives?
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimiūm¹ *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant* juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*,
esuriendo, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe* *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut
consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 203. How may the members
of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, 4.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunction?
§ 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir⁴ bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

• Immensa est, finemque* potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat' *quàm* facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuevit lupus.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify?

* § 275, II.

* § 145, II. 1.

* § 198, R. 2.

* § 192, II. 4, (c.)

* § 210.

* § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque* * paupertas, *neque* * mors, *neque* * vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox ^a erat *et* fulgebant luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria laeta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gesserunt.*

Leti vis rapuit, rapietque gentes.

Non formosus erat, *sed* ^a erat facundus Ulysses.

Si ^a divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties literas tuas lego, omnem mihi ^a præteritorum temporum memoriam in mentem revoco.

Magna debemus suscipere, *dum* vires suppent.

Cervi, *quandiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum, ^a *quandiu* vivat, ^a crescere ^a existimant, vivit autem ^a multos annos.^a

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256.

Canes Indici ^a grandiores sunt *quam* cetèri.^a

Nullum malum est vehementius ^a et importunius ^a *quam* invidia.^a

* § 278, R. 7.

^a §§ 62, and 78, E. 2.

^a § 209, R. 12.

^a § 198, 4.

^a § 198, 8.

^a § 211, R. 5, 1.

^a § 239.

^a § 266, 1.

^a § 272.

^a § 279, 3.

^a § 236.

^a § 128, I. 2.

^a § 278.

^a § 124

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus quam hominum.^b

Latro fere est similior quam homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas quam corporis.^d

In montibus aer^e purior est et tenuior quam in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 253.

Nihil est clementia^f divinius.

Aurum gravius est argento.

Adamas durior est ferro; ferrum^g durius ceteris metallis.

Luna terrae propior est sole.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius aqua^h?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 203.

Non omnis ager, quiⁱ seritur, fert^j fruges.^k

Psittacus, quem^l India mittit, reddit verba, quae^m accēpit.

Achilles, cujusⁿ res gestas Homēri carmina celebrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,^a quam musca alis^b integēbat.

Qui^c bonis^d non rectē utitur, ei^e bona mala fiunt.^f

Beneficium reddit, qui^g ejus^h benè memor est.

Gruesⁱ in itineribus ducem, quem^j sequantur,^k eligunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, qui^l sustineret^m hostium impetum, misit.

^a § 124.

^j § 179.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 94.

^l § 180.

^d § 278.

^e § 71, E. 3.

^m § 213.

^e § 5.

^f § 247.

^g § 67, E., and 70, E. 3

^g § 209, R. 4.

^j § 245, I.

^h § 284, 5

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,* testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta¹ invēnit, *cum* antea homīnes glandīb² vescerentur.

Nave³ primus⁴ in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratīb⁵ navigarētur.⁶

Alexander, rex⁷ Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas cepisset, Pindāri vatis⁸ familiæ⁹ pepercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*¹ sub unâ ficu² turmæ equitum³ condantur.

Ursi per hiēmem⁴ tam gravi somno⁵ premuntur, *ut*⁶ ne⁷ vulnerīb⁸ quidem⁹ excidentur.

Delphīni tantâ interdum vi e mari¹⁰ exsiliunt, *ut*¹¹ vela¹² navium transvōlent.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudīnem adolescunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,¹ *ut* homīnes anīmum tuum pluris² faciant, quā omnia, quæ illis³ tribuēre possis.⁴

* § 249, 1.

¹ § 102, 4.

² § 245, 1.

³ §§ 62 and 74.

⁴ § 205, R. 15.

⁵ § 247.

⁶ § 209, R. 3, (2.)

⁷ § 204.

⁸ § 223, R. 2.

⁹ § 262, R. 1.

¹⁰ § 235, (2.)

¹¹ § 31.

¹² § 236, R. 5.

¹³ § 279, 3.

¹⁴ § 82, E. 1.

¹⁵ § 233.

¹⁶ § 162, 4.

¹⁷ § 214.

¹⁸ § 223.

¹⁹ § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum * præter Apellem *pingēret*.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis * *vescerentur*.

Oculi palpēbris * sunt muniti, *ne* quid *incīdat*.^c

Nihil ferē / tam reconditum est, *quin* * quærendo ^b inveniri *possit*.^d

Nunquam tam manē egredior, neque tam vespēri domum / revertor, *quin* * te in fundo *conspīcer* ^c fodere, ^b aut arāre, ^b aut aliquid facere.^b

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin* * copiis suis Græcos facīle *superatūrus esset*.^e

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit* ^d mundus, an plures.^f

Disputābant vetēres philosophi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amīcis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium *servāret, an deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violārī *possit*.^g

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *confērant*, incōpertum est.^h

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderū*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospītes* a scorpionibus * non *lædi, indigēnas interīmi*.

* § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, I.

^d § § 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

/ § 277, R. 1.

^f § 262, R. 10, 2.

^g § 275, III. R. 4.

^h § 258, 1, (1.)

/ § 237, R. 4.

^b § 272, R. 5.

^c § 258, 2, (1.)

^d § 110.

^e § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^f § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cunicūlis * *suffossam* ^b in Hispaniā *oppidum*,^c a talpis in Thessaliā; ab ranis *incōlas* urbis in Galliā *pulsos*,^b ab locustis in Africā; ex Gyāro insulā *incōlas* a muribus *fugātos*,^b in Italiā *Amŷclas* ^c a serpentibus *delētas* esse.

Observātum est,^d *pestilentiam* semper a meridiānis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homērus *Pygmæos*, popūlum ad oceānum, a grūibus *infestāri* prodidit; Aristotēles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Postēri aliquando querentur nostrā culpā *mores eversos* esse.

Virgilius per testamentum ^c jussērat *carminā sua cremāri*; *id* ^c Augustus *fiēri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alēbat candīdam, *quam* ^c Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam* esse credēbant.

Illustre est inter philosōphos nomen Anaxagōræ,^c *quem* vetēres nunquam in vitā *risisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortūnæ *variantis* sunt innumēra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu ^a nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem ^a a se ^c *conditam* appellābat Cecropiam.^d

* § 248, I.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 239.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^c § 247, R. 4.

^c § 206, (13.)

^c § 44.

^a § 247.

^a § 230

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *manus-*
factam.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis^e
insistunt, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenīdes puer,^g æstu^h et itinēre fessus, septem et
quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictāre,^j et *legentem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos unguēs *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec
unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatōrem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferārū
lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^o consistit, quod datur, sed in
ipso *dantis*^p animo.

Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudinem equitis equo^q *insidentis*
excēdunt.

Interdum^r delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum
portantes, et quasi^s funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferārū lacte *nutritis* produn-
tur, fabulōsa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapīde *ictus*, oblitus est litēras;^t alius,
ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere
non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentātus, centies vices *præliātus*, quadraginta
quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^u habēbat, nullam in
tergo.^v

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

^f § 220.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leões *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini * nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes amnem † *transituri* † minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus* † *gemma tam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario † *victus*, † occultatur* *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* † percussorem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *præcedentibus*; † fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari † *degentes* conchylis † vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. †

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danâus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex † Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephalo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephalon *appellatam* ejus tumulo † circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotinus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis † *institutus*, in rogum ejus se conliceret † et concremaretur. †

* *occultatur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, 1.

* § 223, R. 2.

† § 233.

† § 274, 3.

† § 248, I.

* § 224.

† § 82, E. 1.

† § 245, II.

† § 210.

† § 224, R. 1.

† § 211, R. 5.

† § 262.

† § 278

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi^a *acentia*, illa spinis^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudines tantæ magnitudinis^c alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*^d sufficiant.^e

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam *ad persequendas*^f feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis^g ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis*^h lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes*ⁱ jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente Luniā,^{*} ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eādē*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Luniā deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicūtur.

Geryōne^{*} *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiāⁱ venit.

Sabinis^{*} *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romamⁱ rediit.

Jasōne^{*} *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediāque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*^b *imposito*, in flammās se conjēcit.

Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inediā.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,^k *filio victōre*^l Olympiæ,^m præ gaudio exspirāvit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| • § 221, I., R. 3. | / § 275, II., & III. R. 3. | / § 237. |
| • § 224. | • § 226. | • § 212, R. 2, N. 4. |
| • § 211, R. 6. | • § 205, R. 7, (1.) | • § 257, R. 7. |
| • § 275, II., and III. R. 2. | • § 237, R. 5. | • § 221. 1 |
| • § 262. | | |

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eædem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^a luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mcerens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^a in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c præter aculeos.

^a *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^b § 138.

^c § 262

FABLES FROM ÆSOP

1. ACCIPITER ET COLUMBÆ

COLUMBÆ milvii metu * accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret. * Ille annuit. At in * columbāre receptus, uno die * majōrem stragem edidit, quā milvius longo tempore * potuisset * edere.

Fabūla docet, malōrum * patrociniū * vitandum * esse. *

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis * irretitus muscūlum * exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis, * liberāret. * Quo * facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et * devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit, * quam gratiam mali * pro beneficiis reddere * soleant. *

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in * tecto domūs, lupo * prætereunti *

* Supply *ductæ*, § 247, R. 2.

* § 262.

* § 235, (2.)

* § 253.

* § § 154, 6, and 260, II.

* § 205, R. 7, (1.)

/ § 239.

* § 274, R. 8.

* § 272.

* § 247.

/ § 231, and R. 3.

* § 257, and R. 1.

/ § 278

* § 229, R. 5

* § 271.

* § 265.

* § 225.

* § 182, and R. 3.

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit,^b sed tectum mihi maledicit.*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.^c

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^e explicans, *Quanta est,*^d inquit,^b *formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evolvans, *Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^f nobis^e natura tribuit, alios^e contemnâmus,^a quibus natura alia^e et^f fortasse majora dedit.

5. PAVO

Pavo graviter^b conquerebaturⁱ apud Junonem, dominam^m suam, quod vocis suavitas sibi negata esset,ⁿ dum huscinia, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat.ⁿ Cui Juno, *Et merito, inquit; non enim^o omnia bonaⁱ in unum conferri oportuit.*

6. ANSÆRES ET GRUES.

Inⁱ eodem quondam prato pascebanturⁱ ansæres et grues. Adveniente domino^r prati, grues facile avolabant; sed ansæres, impediti corporis gravitate,^e deprehensi et^f inactati sunt.

Sic sæpe pauperes, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine deprehensi, soli dantⁱ poenam, dum illi salvi evadunt

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3.

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi latum pabulum offêrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^d præponere.^e*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicébant ventri: *Nosne^f te semper^g ministerio^h nostro alêmus,ⁱ dum ipse summo otio^j fruêris? Non faciêmus.** Dum igitur ventri^j cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra^k serò invidiæ^l suæ pœnituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^m in præsepîⁿ bovesque latrando^o a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidiâ est, quòd non patêris, ut eo cibo^r vescâmur,^s quem tu ipse capere nec velis^t nec possis!*

Hæc fabûla invidiæ indôlem declârat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leônem vidērat, quum ei^u fortè occurrisset,^v ita est perterrita, ut^w pæne morerētur^x formid-

* Supply *hoc*.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 279, 15.

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1.

ⁱ § 245, I.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, R. 4.

^p § 212

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, I.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.* Eundem conspicātā[†] itērum, timuit quidem,[‡] sed nequāquam,[§] ut antea.* Tertiō illi[¶] obviām facta, ausa^{||} est etiam propiūs^{††} accedēre, eumque^{‡‡} allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat[†] filio: *Mi[†] fili,[‡] ne[§] sic obliquis semper gressibus[¶] incēde, sed rectā viā^{||} perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptis^{††} obsēquar, si te prius idem facientem vidēro.**

Docet hęc fabūla, adolescentiam[‡] nullā re[§] magis, quām exemplis[¶], instrui.^{||}

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur[†] tres boves in maximā[‡] concordiā, et sic ab omni[§] ferārum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio[¶] inter illos orto, singuli a feris^{||} petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni[‡] sit[§] in concordiā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle[‡] leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.[§] Sed fortē, dum se celerit[¶]

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propius*?

* § 247.

† § 274, 1.

‡ § 279, 3.

§ § 277.

¶ § 228.

|| § 142, R. 2.

†† § 233.

‡‡ § 145, II. 1.

§ § 139

† § 52.

‡ § 267, R. 1.

§ § 223, R. 2.

¶ § 145, VI.

|| § 239.

†† § 278.

‡‡ § 272.

§ § 125, 5.

† § 279, 7.

‡ § 257.

§ § 248, 1.

¶ § 212, R. 3.

|| § 265.

†† § 249, 1.

‡‡ § 263, 2.

§ § 256, R. 9

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrinum abductus est, ubi poenas petulantīæ dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolidos* notat, qui immeritis honoribus^b superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eâ repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperīri^f solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^g inhiābat, etiam minores* perdīdit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo^a qui unâ iter faciēbant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quod eum prior^f conspexisset.^b Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^c a^d verberibus abstinent, asinus aufūgit, et neuter eo^b potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPL.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,ⁱ quod eos totum diem^m comitātus esset.^a Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquirunt, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,^b ut ne nostris quidemⁿ corporibus^o parcēres,^p si exanimarentur.^q*

* With what noun does *minores* agree?

^a § 206, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, R. 4.

^j § 242, R. 1.

^k § 245, 1.

^l § 261, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectātur, quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTÖRES ET LUPUS.

Pastöres cæsâ ove^b convivium celebrābant. Quod^c quum lupo cernēret,* *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem,* quantus tu-multus fieret!* At isti^d impūne ovem comēdunt! Tum unus illōrum,* *Nos enim,* inquit, nostrā, non aliēnā ove^e epulāmur.*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiōsam habēbat domum, invitāvit fullōnem, ut ad se commigrāret.^f Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit^g sociētas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,^h fuligine et maculis inquināturus esses.ⁱ*

Hæc fabūla docet dissimilia^j non debere^k conjungi.^l

19. TUBĪCEN.

Tubīcen ab hostibus^m captus, *Neⁿ me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque^o quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,^p te interimemus, quod, quum ipse pugnandi^q sis^r imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitāre soles.*

Fabūla docet, non solū maleficos^s esse puniendos,* sed etiam eos,* qui alios ad malè faciendum^t irritent.^u

* § 265.

^b § 257.

^c § 206, (13.)

^d § 263, 5.

^e § 261, 1.

^f § 207, R. 25.

^g § 212.

^h § 198, 5.

ⁱ § 245, II

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 260, II. R. 5.

^l § 266, 1.

^m § 260, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (2,) and N.

^o § 272.

^p § 271.

^q § 248, I.

^r § 267, R. I.

^s § 198, R. 4.

^t § 279, 6.

^u § 275, III. R. 1.

^v § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^w § 274, R. 8.

^x § 278.

^y § 275, III., R. 3

20. ACCIPITRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere* conātæ effecērunt,¹ ut illi pacem inter se² facerent. Quā³ firmatā, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiōrum discordias⁴ imbecillioribus⁵ sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat,* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,⁶ fore,⁷ ut illa bina⁸ aut terna ova quotidie parēret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset⁹ facta, planè ova parere¹⁰ desiit.¹¹

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsam¹² esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiōne,¹³ si eam fortè attingere posset.¹⁴ Tandem defatigāta ināni labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec¹⁵ eas in viâ repertas¹⁶ tollerem.*¹⁷

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se¹⁸ assēqui posse despērent.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

¹ § 271.

² § 260.

³ § 278, R. 5.

⁴ § 273, 1.

⁵ § 268, R. 4.

⁶ § 274, 3.

⁷ § 208.

⁸ § 119, III.

⁹ § 261.

¹⁰ § 257.

¹¹ § 263, 5.

¹² § 271, R. 3

¹³ § 239

¹⁴ § 205, N. 1

¹⁵ § 162, 7

¹⁶ § 224.

¹⁷ § 247.

23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum æstiman-
dam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomodo sibi^a a fele cavērent.* Multis aliis^c propositis, omnibus^d placuit, ut ei^e tintinnabulum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos^f sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse.^g Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur,^h qui feliⁱ tintinnabulum annecteret,^j nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo^k plurimos esse audāces,^l sed in ipso periculo timidos.^m

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Caniⁿ mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi,^o ut omnes eum cavere possent.* Ille verò æris tinnitu^p gaudēbat, et, quasi^q virtutis suæ premium^r esset,* alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te^s stolidum*, inquit, *qui ignorare^t vidēris, isto tinnitu^u pravitudinem morum tuorum indicāri!*^v

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

^a § 266, 3.

^b § 208, (4.)

^c § 262.

^d § 274, R. 8.

^e § 270, R. 2.

^f § 245, II.

^g § 223.

^h § 263, 5, R. 2.

ⁱ § 263, 2.

^j § 265.

^k § 275, III. R. 4.

^l § 210.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 238, 2.

^p § 223, R. 2.

^q § 278.

^r § 271.

^s § 224.

^t § 273, 2.

^u § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiõrum suõrum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginatum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enecor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum^c in urbem venias,^d et eadem felicitate^e fruaris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unà eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos^f pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* *Nihil est, canis respondit. Sed interdum me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collaris, quod cervici^g circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!^h nihilⁱ moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris^j nullum commōdum tanti^k esse, quod servitūtis calamitatem compensāre possit.^l

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrāhat.^m Hocⁿ grus longitudine colli faciliè effecit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces^o videtur,† quod caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

^a § 235, (2.)

^f § 270, R. 3.

^k § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224, R. 1.

^l § 264, 1.

^c § 133, 4.

^h § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^d § 262, R. 4.

ⁱ § 214, N. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.)

^e § 245, I.

^j § 211, R. 5.

^o § 210

23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitātem rerum æstiman-
dam[†] esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomōdo sibi[†] a fele cavērent.* Multis aliis[†] propositis, omnibus[†] placuit, ut ei[†] tintinnabūlum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos[†] sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse.* Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur,[†] qui feli[†] tintinnabūlum annecteret,[†] nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo[†] plurimos esse audāces,[†] sed in ipso pericūlo timidos.*

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis[†] mordāci paterfamilias iussit tintinnabūlum ex ære appendi,* ut omnes eum cavere possent.* Ille verò æris tinnitu[†] gaudēbat, et, quasi[†] virtutis suæ[†] præmium[†] esset,* alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te[†] stolidum, inquit, qui ignorare[†] vidēris, isto tinnitu[†] pravitatem morum tuorum indicāri!**

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

* § 266, 3.	† § 208, (4.)	* § 262.
† § 274, R. 8.	† § 270, R. 2.	† § 245, II.
* § 223.	† § 263, 5, R. 2.	† § 263, 2.
* § 265.	† § 275, III. R. 4.	† § 210.
* § 205, R. 7, (2.)	† § 205, N. 1.	† § 238, 2.
† § 223, R. 2.	† § 278.	† § 271.
* § 224.	† § 273, 2.	† § 272.

Hæc fabula scripta est in^e eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiōrum suōrum placent.

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* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

^a § 235, (2.)

^f § 270, R. 3.

^h § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^e § 224, R. 1.

ⁱ § 264, 1.

^c § 133, 4.

^g § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^d § 262, R. 4.

^j § 214, N. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.)

^o § 245, I.

^k § 211, R. 5.

^l § 210

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus infixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōsè pascerētur,^h quum sibi post molestissimos labōres neⁱ paleæ quidem satis præberentur.^j Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^l ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolidum*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā æstimavērim!*ⁿ

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibi^o appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,^p interdum discordāre^q novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^r jubet. Quibus^s allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangerent.^t Quod^u quum facere non possent, distribuit singulas virgas,

^a What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^b § 247, R. 2.

^c § 230.

^m § 195, R. 2.

^d § 254, R. 3.

^e § 264, 8.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^f § 235, (4.)

^g § 279, 3.

^o § 272.

^h § 85.

ⁱ § 263, 5.

^p § 273, 2.

^j § 224.

^k § 257.

^q § 206, (13.)

^l § 265

^r §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

iusque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset †
concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte
onëris se † levâret, † si se † vivum videre vellet. † Sed ille
asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labøre
consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum
agitor omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque
insuper etiam pellem asino † detractam in equum imposuit.
Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me † miserum,*
inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, † quum*
nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis
mei, cuius preces tam superbe contempsëram.

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo † vitam sustentabat, solëbat
ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum
galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labøre fatigatæ
statuerunt gallum interficere. † Quo † facto, deteriore con-
ditione † quàm prius † esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de
horâ noctis incerta, † nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte
excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3.

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuërunt*.

* § 251.

† § 224, R. 2.

‡ § 271, and R. 3.

* § 265.

† § 238, 2.

‡ § 206, (13.)

* § 208, (1.)

† § 264, 8.

‡ § 245, III.

* § 273, 2.

† § 275, R. 4.

‡ § 213, R. 4, and (4.)

* § 266, 1.

33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese^a volare doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere naturæ^e suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minus instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam,^g ut se^h volūcrem facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungulis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferreretur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiæ^k suæ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres venētur.^q* Cui accipiter, *Insanirem,^r* inquit, *si partem prædam amittere, et incerta^s pro certis^t sectari vellem.^u*

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,^v iisque^w sublatis domum^x

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| * § § 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | ^ § 208, (1.) | ^ § 270, R. 2. |
| ^ § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | ^ § 273, 2. | ^ § 261, 1. |
| ^ § 239. | ^ § 208. | ^ § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| ^ § 229. | ^ § 247. | ^ § 145, V. |
| ^ § 222. | ^ § 224. | ^ § 257. |
| ^ § 256, R. 16. | ^ § 198, 5. | ^ § 237, R. 4. |
| ^ § 231, R. 3 | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onere et viâ defatigatus fascem deposuit, et secum^d stâtis et inopiæ mala^e contemplatus Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberâret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subitò adstîtit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctâtur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votorum^m suorum poenitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requiro*, qui^o onus paululūm allēvet,^p dum ego rursus subeo.‡

36. INIMICI.

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo,^a qui inter se^b capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eorum^c in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestâte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrôgat || is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *Utram partem navis^d prius submersum iri existimâret.*^e Cui gubernator, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*^f

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse^a dicitur: *Mi^b pater, quum multo^c sis major canibus^d*

^a Supply *seni*.

† Supply *volo*.

‡ Supply *id*.

|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrôgat*? § 231, R. 3

¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.

^a § 236.

^b § 265.

^c § 212.

^d § 212, R. 3.

^e § 229, R. 6.

^f § 258, R. 1.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 215, (1.)

ⁱ § 260, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 133, R. 4.

^k § 209, 3, (4.)

^l § 162, 7.

^m § 274, 1.

ⁿ § 206, (4.)

^o § 139.

^p § 251, R. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^r § 236, R. 16.

^s § 264, 5.

^t § 235, R. 2.

^u § 256

^v § 257

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,^b qui fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens; Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi^c tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut audita canum^d voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ^e formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes^f reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,^g *Quid^h tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te saluum futurumⁱ speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas?* Non curo, inquit hædus; nam si moriendum^j sit, quanto^k præclarius^l mihi^m erit, meo cruore aspergi arasⁿ deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ^o omnibus^p imminet, non timere,^q si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.^r

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.^s Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

^a § 278.

^b § 231, R. 5.

^c § 239.

^d § 266, 1.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^f § 206.

^g § 223.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 83, 2, E.

^k § 225, III., R. 1.

^l § 272.

^m § 249, II.

ⁿ § 256, R. 16.

^o § 260.

^p § 210, R. 1.

^q § 205, R. 8.

^r § 162, 7

^s § 83, 2.

^t § 222.

ejus^e pennarumque nitōrem laudâsset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudini^d tuæ respondēret.* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verò^e e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^f esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^f insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquales divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est;*^{*} *debētur^e enim hæc præstantiæ meæ.* Tollam et *secundam*, quam merētur robur meum. *Tertiam vindicat sibi^d egregius labor meus.* *Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^f is^e sciāt,^g se habitūrum^h me inimicum sibi.* Quid facērent^e imbecilles bestię, aut quæ^f sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^g

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^e caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut^e ille eum dimittēret, dicens: *Nihil, meherculē, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperāre debeat,^e modò se defendēre et vim depulsāre velit.*

* What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.)

^b § 83, 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^a § 257.

^e § 208.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 206, (3,) (a.)

^h § 260, R. 6.

ⁱ § 270, R. 3.

^j § 222.

^k § 260.

^l § 248, 1.

^m § 279, 10.

ⁿ § 262, R. 1.

^o § 264, 1.

^p § 263 2.

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit * ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset ^b die natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxōrem duxisse.^c Sed una cetēris^d prudentior, *O vos' stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,^e quantopere nos sæpe unus Solis æstus excruciet?*^f *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*^g

44. RANÆ ET JUPITER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove^h petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primū refugere,ⁱ deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu^j in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter earum stultitiam puniturus^k hydram illis misit, a quo^l quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTORES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initūrus esset eā conditione,^m ut oratores suos

* § 145, IV.

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 253.

^d § 272.

^e § 256.

^f § 238, 2.

^g § 183, 3, N.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 145, VI.

^j § 85.

^k § 209, R. 5.

^l § 247, R. 3.

^m § 274, R. 6.

ⁿ § 248, I.

§ 249 II.

ipsi⁴ tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis¹ callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.* Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,⁴ se nunquam in postērum¹ greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis¹ nudatas vidissent, eos¹ impetu facto¹ omnem gregem dilaniasse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregein suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxilium¹ latūri¹ advenērunt, tandem lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis¹ vicinos orāre cœpit, ut sibi¹ et gregi¹ subvenirent. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludere¹ existimantes¹ preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libère in oves grassaretur, plurimasque earum¹ dilaniaret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè¹ repererat, gaudium altâ voce¹ significāvit. Quo¹ sono¹ allecti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt,* impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei¹ dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

* § 223.

1 § 211, R. 5, (1.)

2 § 264, 5.

3 § 272.

4 § 205, R. 7, (1.)

5 § 251.

6 § 278.

1 § 257.

2 § 274, 1.

3 § 274, 6.

4 § 247, R. 3.

5 § 208, (1.)

6 § 224.

7 § 268.

* § 274, 2.

1 § 212.

2 § 192, I. 3.

3 § 247.

4 § 206, (17.)

5 § 224, R. 2

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur* fœcunditatem, quod singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.[†] At illa, *Ne mei, inquit, doloris causam commemorēs.*[‡] Nam quos[§] pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos[¶] vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum[§] ivērant.[¶] Amplā prædā factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.[‡] Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquales, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendi[§] negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni[¶] partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicerit[‡] interrogare, cepit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me, inquit, calamitas docuit,* quid minores potentioribus debeant.*[‡]

50. MUSCÆ.

Effusa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †
Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus
Revolare[‡] nequeunt.[¶] *Heu miseram, inquit, vicem !*[¶]

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit* ?

† Supply *ad mel*.

* § 223, and (1.)

† § 266, 3.

‡ § 260, R. 6.

§ § 206, (3.)

¶ § 274, R. 7.

§ § 276, II.

¶ § 209, R. 12.

‡ § 273, 2.

§ § 275, III., R. 1.

¶ § 224.

‡ § 265.

‡ § 271.

¶ § 182, 3.

¶ § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellerit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur*

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi* cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, jure plector, qui, salo^b
Quum fuërim natus, voluerim* solo ingredi!
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.*

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^c dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^e gravâret, avolatûrum^a illico.
At ille:^f *Nec te considentem senseram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis replētam† vitiis post tergum dedit,
Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re vidēre nostra mala non possumus;
Alii simul delinquant, censōres sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.

* § 276; Hl., R. 1.

* § 279, 14.

* § 208, (6.)

* § 264, R. 2.

* § 273, 4.

* § 270; R. 2.

* § 264, B.

* § 272.

* § 229; R. 3, 2.

MYTHOLOGY

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,* quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,* occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,[†] uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo[‡] in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,* cogēbat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,[†] Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii,* mirā magnitudine[†] fuisse[‡] dicuntur. Nam singūlis[§] mensibus^{||} novem digitis[¶] crescēbant. Itāque quum essent^{**} annōrum novem,^{††} in cœlum ascendere sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^{‡‡} ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædalus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

* § 204.

* § 204, R. 5.

* § 236.

† § 249, III.

† § 211, R. 6.

† § 145, II.

‡ § 264, 12.

‡ § 211, R. 8, (2.)

‡ § 205, R. 2, (1.)

§ § 263, 5, R. 2.

§ § 253.

cædem Athēnis^a commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum extruxit. A Minōē^c aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icæro filio alas cerâ^d aptavit, et cum eo^e avolavit. Dum Icærus altius^f evolabat, cerâ solis calōre calefactâ, in mare decēdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellatum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmina fecerant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^h Pelæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, seⁱ filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras curru junxisset.^j Admētus, qui eam perditē amābat, Apollinem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^k serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem curru junxit,^l quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus, munus ab Apolline accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^m Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,ⁿ uxor se Alcesti morti obtulit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^o eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereidum

^a § 254.

^f § 256, R. 9.

^k § 223, R. 2

^b § 237, R. 5.

^g § 210.

^l § 227.

^c § 248, I.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

^m § 260, II

^d § 247.

ⁱ § 266, 2.

ⁿ § 209, R. 12.

^e § 249, III.

^j § 266, R. 4.

^o § 224, R. 2

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objicerētur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyā, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, oelluā^d devictā et interemptā, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re^e cognitā, caput Medusæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdā^f in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio perisset, Aleyōne, conjūgis morte auditā, se in mare præcipitāvīt. Tum deōrum misericordiā ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Aleyōnēs appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^g mare tranquillum esse dicītur; undē nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Aleyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,^h ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet,ⁱ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicītur:^k apud infēros in aquā collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3.

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

^a § 224.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 206, (4).

^d § 231, R. 2.

^e § 236, R. 5.

^f § 271, R. 2.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 53.

ⁱ § 274, R. 6.

^j § 257.

^k § 145, II. 1.

^l § 211, R. 5 1.

^m § 257, R. 5.

maxim ejus capiti^a inpendere dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commota malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b impêrat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc earum litem dirempturum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicasset,^f omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Lædæ et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea Venēris hortatu Lacedæmonem^m profectus, Helēnam conjugiiⁿ suo^o Menelao eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojanum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò periturum esse, si Græcorum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regiæque Lycomædi commendavit. Ille eum muliebri habitu^r inter filias suas servabat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^s unus eorum^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^u vestibulo munera feminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 270, R. 2.

^e § 223.

^f § 266, R. 4.

^g § 279, 3.

^h § 229.

ⁱ § 239.

^j § 272.

^k § 257.

^l § 237.

^m § 224, R. 2.

ⁿ § 208, (7.)

^o § 257, R. 7.

^p § 241, R. 4.

^q § 268.

^r § 212.

^s § 211, R. 4.

^t § 260, II

clipeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari jussit.* Quae dum omnia contemplabantur, subito tubicen cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum¹ virum² esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus⁴ Graecorum exercitus Aulide⁵ convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Dianae retinebat. Agamemnon enim,⁶ dux illius expeditionis, cervam deae⁷ sacra⁸ vulneraverat, superbiusque⁹ in Dianam locutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,¹⁰ iram¹¹ deae expiari¹² non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulidem¹³ abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diana virginem miserata cervam ei¹⁴ supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit; ibique templi sui sacerdotem¹⁵ fecit.

14. Troja eversa, quum Graeci domum¹⁶ redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quae Graecos monebat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent.¹⁷ Quare Graeci Polyxenam, Priami filiam, quae virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

15. Prometheus, Iapeti filius, primus¹⁸ homines ex luto finxit, iisque¹⁹ ignem e coelo in ferula attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinere obrutum servarent.²⁰ Ob hanc rem Vulcanus eum in monte Caucaso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

* § 273, 2.

¹ § 269.

² § 210.

⁴ § 279, 7.

⁵ § 254.

⁶ § 279, 3.

⁷ § 222.

⁸ § 256, R. 9.

⁹ § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

¹⁰ § 266, 2.

¹¹ § 271.

¹² § 237.

¹³ § 224.

¹⁴ § 230.

¹⁵ § 237, R. 4.

¹⁶ § 262.

¹⁷ § 205, R. 15.

¹⁸ § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a apposuit, quæ ob-
exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte
crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Herculēs
transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut
sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium
daret. Jupiter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passuram esse,
ut filia in tenebris Tartari morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit,
ut eam, si posset, rapēret.^f Quare Proserpinam, in nemore
Eonæ in Siciliā flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terra
hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres, quum nesciret ubi filia esset, eam per
totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad
Celeam venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira
puerum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam
nutricem in domum recipērent.^g Quo facto, quum Ceres
alumnum suum immortalem reddere vellet, eum interdiu
lacte divino alēbat, noctu clam igne obruebat. Itaque
mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur
parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerē-
rem puerum in ignem mittere,^h pater exclamāvit. Tum
dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum dra-
conibusⁱ junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per
orbem terrarum vectus dissemināret.^j

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneō pepērit Meleāgrum.
Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^k Meleā-
grum tam diu victurum,^l quam diu is titio foret^m incolūmis.

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 6.

^c § 145, II 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272, R. 5.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266, 2.

^m § 266, 2.

Hunc*, itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intērim Diāna Cēneo^a irāta quia ei sacra annua nōn fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudine^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastāret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellēt, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^f in filium commōta, titiōnem illum^g fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in taurum mutatus Sidōne^h Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditionē additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.ⁱ Horum unus, Cadmus nomīne,^j quum errāret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^l ubi ille decubisset,^m ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bæotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enātī sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222.

^b § 247, R. 2.

^c § 237.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 262, R. 4.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 255.

ⁱ § 145, II.

^j § 249, III.

^k § 266, 1.

^l § 274, I.

^m § 224, R. 2.

ⁿ § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmine aberravit. Quetn^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quicquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^e Quod quum impetrāisset,* quicquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gavisus^f est hāc virtūte^g suā; mox intellexit nihil^h ipsi hoc munereⁱ perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^j Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^k Quem^l Bacchus jussit in flumine Pactōlo se ablūere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^m est colōreⁿ aureo.

21. Schoeneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicūtur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superāvat.^o Hæc quum a pluribus^p in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^q prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^r si victus esset,^s occiderētur.^t Multos quum superāisset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venere tria mala aurea acceperat. Dum currebant, horum unum post alterum projecit, iisque^u Atalantæ cursum tardavit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itaque Schoeneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblatus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^v grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ^a § 206, (17.) | ^j § 272. | ⁿ § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) |
| ^b § 247. | ^k § 256. | ^o § 211, R. 6. |
| ^c § 266, 1. | ^l § 209, R. 12, (2.) | ^p § 145, II. 1. |
| ^d § 262. | ^m § 258, I. 2, R. 1. | ^q § 248, I. |
| ^e § 245, II. | ^r § 273, 2. | ^s § 268. |

ob^a causam Hippotnēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leapham.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, ei^bque prae^cdictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^e dormienti fatālem crinem prae^cidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^g Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.^f Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus^h esse receptūram. Tum illa se in mare prae^cipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.ⁱ Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^j mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque^k locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^l Niōbe libēris^m orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10.

^f § 258, 2, and (2.)

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 6.

^c § 224.

^h § 256, R. 9.

^d § 270, R. 3.

^g § 145, II. 4.

ⁱ § 229, R. 3, 1.

^e § 266, 1.

^k § 230

^m § 251

^l § 247

24. Phineus,* Agenōris filius, ab Apolline futurārum¹ rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominibus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,* Juppiter eum excēcāvit, et immisit ei² Harpyias,³ quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei⁴ auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter⁵ rogārent,⁶ dixit se⁷ illis iter demonstratūrum esse,⁸ si eum poenā⁹ liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse¹ dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insulas Strophædas, et Phineum poenā⁹ liberāvunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote ?

* § 233, N.

* § 162, 12.

* § 234.

* § 9.

* § 234, R. 2.

* § 231.

* § 258 2, and (3.)

* § 266, 2.

* § 268.

* § 251.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominum deos* latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta † quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quod omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogati autem^h ut causam redderentⁱ eorum, quæ dixissent,^j respondēbant, *Ipsum dixisse.*^k *Ipsē autem erat Pythagoras.* ✓

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^l quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^m suis secum ferret,ⁿ *Ego verò,*^o respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium^p suum civibus donāvit, ne^q

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

^a § 232, (2.)

^c § 266, 2.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 265.

^g § 266, 1.

^j § 100, 6.

^e § 279, 3.

^h § 273, 2.

^k § 262.

^d § 239.

^l § 268.

^o § 266, 3

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiâ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebânus bona sua inter Thebânos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. ✓ A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo* fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum* uni philosophiæ operam dare.*

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ^c augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*^d inquit, *salvus, nisi ista' periissent.*^e

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiâ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,† ut, quum cibi^f capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibus^g inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^h

✓ 9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebōro purgabat,ⁱ ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^k filii auditâ, vultu nihil^l immutâto dixit: *Sciēbam me mortālem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigārem,*^m inquit, *nisi irātus essem.*ⁿ

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius‡ exar-

* Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

† What is the subject of *accidit*?

‡ What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9.

* § 257.

* § 261, 1.

* § 145, II. 1.

* § 213, R. 4, (4.)

* § 207, R. 25.

* § 262.

* § 278.

* § 224.

* § 234, II.

* § 275, III., R. 1.

* § 262, R. 3

sisset, veritus ne^a vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^b adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.^c

13. Idem discendi^d cupiditate^e ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^f philosophum, qui ausus^g fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^h Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admōdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,ⁱ quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiōsam non exigēret^j domo.^k Tum ille, *Quoniam*, inquit, *dum illam domi^l perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.* ✓

✓ 16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicōrum quorundam sermōni^m interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,ⁿ interrogatus, cur solus tacēret,^o respondit: *Quia dixisse^p me^q aliquando poenituit, tacuisse^r nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^s sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^t rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^a § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, 1.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 234.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgia Leontino,* qui eloquentiâ^b et eruditio-
 omnes^c suæ ætatis homines superâre existimabatur, uni-
 versa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream
 collocavit. ✓

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret,
 interrogatus, quapropter tam diu vellet^d in vitâ remanere,
 respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accu-
 sem.*^e

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco^f nati fuerunt.
 Socrâtes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omni-
 um hominum^g iudicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides,
 poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olêra venditabat; et
 Demosthenis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos ven-
 didisse^h narrant.

21. Homêrus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore
 absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstionem a piscatoribus
 ipsi propositam solvere non posset.ⁱ ✓

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quo-
 dam poemate, se^j octoginta annos^k natum in certâmen
 musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem
 aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athe-
 narum tyrannum. Inde Syracûsas se contulit ad Hieronem
 regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus^l car-
 mina statuto pretio^m scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem
 reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parensⁿ tragœ-
 diæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

* § 223.

^b § 250.

^c § 279, 7.

^d § 265.

^e § 264, 7, 1

^f § 246.

^g § 212.

^h § 279, 11.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 272.

^k § 236.

^l § 205, R. 15.

^m § 252.

ⁿ § 210

sedēret, aquila testudine n glabro ejus capiti^a immisit quod pro saxo habuit. (Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poētas tragīcos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus lacerātus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulābant, ut ex tragoediâ sententiam quandam^b tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabūlas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poētārum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindārus, poēta Thebānus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabātur, parsque ei tribuebātur donōrum,^d quæ sacrificantes^e deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^f Pindāri hymnis^g tantopere fuisse letātum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindāri domo^h et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogēnes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum vidēret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,ⁱ ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthēnes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervēnit, ut, quum^j multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimārent, omnes ætatis suæ oratōres superaret eloquentiā. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicēbat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quā ageretur,^l

^a § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33.

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, I.

^g § 245, II.

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1

^k § 250.

^l § 261 1

arcuratē antea meditātus esset.* Unde plerique eum timīdum esse existimābant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinē imitabātur, qui non facīle de quāque re dicere, nec existimatiōnem suam fortūnæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in conciōnem itūrus, quum animo perpendēret, quantum periculi^b inconsideratē dicta^c hominibus asferrent, solēbat precāri a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excidēret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis^g persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apollīne didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislātor, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrāset, ut a deoⁱ oracūlum petēret, Pythia eum his verbis allocūta est: *Nescio utrū^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicebantur sagittarū multitudīne solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Melius itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suōrum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duārum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicērat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interpretē loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrū^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò malleme te in Olympico certamine victōrem renuntiāri,^o an præco esse, qui victōrum nomina proclāmat?*

* § 260, II.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 4.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^j § 210.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 271

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,^c ut ipsis^c prœliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugna ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūci jussit. Quo facto^e statim expiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantā fuit abstinentiā^f et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter^g auxerat, nihil in suppellectili haberet præter ahēnum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viā^h egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Neⁱ speciem quidem raptūri^j præbeas^k volo.*

40. Iphicrates, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenēret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenērat, hastā transfixit. Quod factum^l quibusdam^m eiⁿ ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualem^o invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēna debent!* ille respondit: *Dū*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4.

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant, ut quantas† ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar‡ retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,‡ fortem militem, sed ipsi§ alienatum, quod tres filias ægrè alēret,¶ nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid? si partem corporis habērem‡ agram, abscindērem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, acceptā difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniā‡ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiā‡ fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus‡ recedēret, damnata, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicare‡ solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maxīmam gratiam habere.¶ *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie melior‡ evadam, dum eos dictis‡ factisque mendacii‡ arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quā filium sibi‡ natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi‡ gentium esse scito.‡ Quod‡ equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quàm quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,‡ ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis‡ et rebus, quas ipsi nobiscū sumus.*

* § 260, R. 6.

† § 206, (16.)

‡ § 273, 1.

§ 273, 2.

¶ § 224, R. 2.

§ 266, 3.

§ 229, R. 3, 2.

‡ § 261, 1.

§ 249.

§ 256.

§ 128, 4.

§ 271.

§ 272.

§ 210, R. 1.

° § 247.

° § 217.

° § 223.

° § 162, 4.

° § 206, (14.)

° § 268, R. 4

° § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptore suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me^a miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^b quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi^c fidēles esse futūros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris?^d Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro^e Macedōni, Asiā^f debellatā, Corinthii per legātos^g gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē^h suā donavērunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus aliā quā tibiⁱ et Herculi.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ popūlis^j imperāset, ut divinos ipsi honōres decernērent,^k Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto^l deus*; Laconicā brevitatē regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātis^m amantissimum et regiæ dominationiⁿ infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.* *Meā^o quidem nihil^p interest, humine^q an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

^a § 238, 2.

^b § 245, 1.

^c § 222.

^d § 266, 2.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 257.

^g § 247, R. 4.

^h § 249, I.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 287.

^l § 213.

^m § 260, R. 6.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^o § 214, N. 3.

^p § 221, I., R. 3

contusa et odoribus* mixta cum aquâ potâbat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula numeratur. Quod quum Mausoli manibus dicâret, certâmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optime laudâset.¹

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pene totius Siciliae tyrannidem accepêrat, senex patriâ² pulsus Corinthi³ pueros litteras docuit.⁴

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, sæpe venenum hausebat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavêret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut quum a Pompeio superatus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venena ei nocerent.⁵

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiae ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogaret, an quisquam mortalium⁶ se esset⁷ felicior, deus, Aglaum quendam Psophidium feliciorem, prædicavit. Is autem erat Arcadum pauperissimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quâmvīs senex nunquam excesserat, fructibus⁸ et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, quum in Italiâ esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio partim honorifice de se locutos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctatus est, an dixissent⁹ ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.¹⁰ Tum unus ex his,¹¹ *Nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multo¹² etiam plura et graviora in te locuturi erâmus.*¹³ Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

° § 245, II.

° § 266, 3.

° § 251

° § 221, I.

° § 231.

° § 262, R. 3.

° § 212.

° § 244.

° § 266, 1.

° § 212, N. 4.

° § 256, R. 16.

° § 274, R. 6

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privato quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potius,** inquit. *Nam si culpā^a vacas, innocentia tua ibi melius apparēbit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomina fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humeris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portarunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ periculo e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quod claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,** inquit, *pugnāre,^e non fugere est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātus petitione ab æmulis victus, maximæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^f dixit, quod patriā suā^g se^h meliōres cives habēret.^h

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrari Lacedæmoniorumⁱ quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te^j diutius.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^k ut in ipso stadio, inspectante populo, in filiorum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica accēdebat, antequam in templo Jovis precātus esset.^l

63. Scipio dicere solēbat, hosti non solum dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^j § 209.

^k § 212.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^e § 227.

^l § 249, I.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^h § 208, (1.)

^m § 263, 3.

^d § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 256.

ⁿ § 274, R. 8

^f § 224

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti* pertinaciter instandum esse^b negābat; non solū, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^c cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instatūros esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset? * *Tunicam meam, inquit, si id elōqui posset, ^d comburērem.*^d

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabūlis^e statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^g Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginē in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocāri jussit, quod† Scipionum res gestas carminibus suis illustraverat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^b vaginā,^c rediit^d in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^b cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^c recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3

• § 224.

• § 249, 1.

• § 242.

• § 239, R. 3.

• § 212, N. 4.

• § 182, R. 3.

• § 255, R. 3.

• § 264, 6.

• § 223.

• § 261, 1.

• § 268.

• § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salutē devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrutus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conati erant, ipse capitis^b damnavit, eosque virgis cæcos securi^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coercuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam pēteret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuē obiret.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accidit,^f ut serēnâ nocte subito luna deficeret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant hoc omne futuram cladem portendi.* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnasce is dicitur centum et viginti proeliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam; adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis^h esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionalibusⁱ unâ, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

^a § 279, 9.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 254, R. 3.

^b § 217, R. 3.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^f § 249, R. 1.

^g § 79, 3, and 82, E. 3.

^h § 263, R. 3.

ēris idem donātus est quinquies vicesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellēre non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāset,^e se in flumen conjicere illudque tranāre. Tum elephāntus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6

^c § 222.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiâ eversa est. Hinc Ænëas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojânis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcorum pepercerat, aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænëas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Ænëæ mortem Ascanius, Ænëæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam^f Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Ænëæ mortem a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam^a Albæ^b regna vērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multò clariōrem esse quàm tonitru. Fulminis ictus,^e et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem^f et Amulium.^g Horum minor^h natu,ⁱ Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnum habēre vellet,^j an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^k Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virgīnem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^l nubere. Sed hæc a Marte gemīnos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc^m quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjecit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjci jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in siccoⁿ reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod^o videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^p dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply *loco*.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^b § 221.

^c § 256.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 204, R. 10.

^g § 212.

^h § 250.

ⁱ § 265.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 206, (13.)

^m § 274, 1, R. 7

transegerunt. Quum adolevisset, et fortè ecomperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quæ mater fuisset,* Amulium inter-

Ante fecerunt, et Numitori avo regnum restituerunt.

Christum Tum urbem condiderunt in monte Aventino,

754. quam Romulus a suo nomine Romam vocavit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarètur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia^b transilièbat.

9. Romulus, ut civium numerum augeret, asylum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsì accurrèrunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjuges dederant. Festum itaque Neptuni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent,^d Romani inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgines rapuerunt.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgines raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepèrunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpëiam virginem incidèrunt, quæ in arce sacra procurabat. Hanc rogabant, ut viam in arcem monstraret,^e ei que permisèrunt, ut munus sibi posceret. Illa petiit, ut sibi^f darent,^g quod in sinistris manibus gererent,^h annulos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcemⁱ ab eâ perducti scutis Tarpëiam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerèbant.

11. Tum Romulus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpëium tenèbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ^j cæde raptæ^k processèrunt, et hinc patres hinc conjuges et soceros complectebantur, et rogabant, ut cædis finem facerent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

* § 265.

* § 273, 2.

* § 266, 1.

* § 233.

* § 273, 4.

* § 225, IV.

* § 224, R. 1.

* § 208, (1.)

* § 205, R. 17.

* § 268, 2, (2.)

communōi sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit.

12. Postea civitatem descripsit. Centum senatores legit, eosque cum^a ob ætatem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debitam patres appellavit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptarum nominibus nuncupavit. Anno regni tricesimo septimo, quum exercitum lustraret, inter tempestatem ortam^c repente oculis^d hominum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublatum esse existimaverunt.

A. U. C.
37.

13. Post Romuli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curibus,^e urbe in agro Sabinorum, natus rex creatus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec minus tamen civitati profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut populi barbari et bellicosi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciebat,^g se nymphæ Egeriæ, coniugis suæ, jussu facere dicebat.^h Morbo decessit, quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæⁱ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversus Sabinos fortem et strenuum virum^k præstiterat. Rex creatus bellum Albanis indixit, idque trigeminorum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus cum doimo^l suâ arsit.

A. U.
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiâ nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitate^m et religione avoⁿ similis, Latinos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.
114

^a § 278, R. 7.

^e § 254.

^g § 249, III

^b § 274, 1.

^f § 279, 3.

^h § 250.

^c § 274, 3.

^g § 145, II. 1.

^l § 222

^d § 224.

^k § 230, R. 2.

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdēdit. Carcerem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accēpit, Demarātī filius, qui tyrannos patrie Cerinthis fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquinius accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstulit,* et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum^b perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Ancoi regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^d sunt appellāti.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^e ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Ancoi filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili semina,^h captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply *ei*.

† Supply *Senatores*.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^f § 246, R. 2.

^b § 213.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanāquil de superiōre parte domūs populum^a allocūta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letāle vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalesceret,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cōepit, sed benè imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquiniū Superbi, filiū ejus regis, cui^c Servius A. U. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus 230. curiæ dejectus, quum domum^d fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem^e salvāvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ femīnæ, conjūgi Tarquini Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^g occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestāta fuērat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium^h regis conjurāvunt, popu- A. U. lōqueⁱ persuasērunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. 243. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxōre et libēris

^a § 233.^d § 237, R. 4.^e § 135, 1.^b § 263, 4.^c § 230, R. 2.^f § 235, (3.)^g § 234.^h § 212.ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^{*} regnātum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpēre pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coërceret. Annuum ~~ius~~ imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò pòst dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ manēret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquini filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi commūnem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo extinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno itērum Tarquinius A. U. bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,^g rege Etruscōrum, 245. auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^h Tum se cum armis in Tibērim conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu. Mucius Scævōla, juvenis fortis animi,ⁱ in castra^j hostis se contūlit eo

* § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6.

ⁱ § 225, IV

consilio,* ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terreret, dextram^c aræ^d accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.^e Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvenem dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse.^f Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

- 27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^g A. U. 250
popūlus Romæ^h seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaurirētur.ⁱ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Anienem annum secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.^j Hic iis inter alia fabulā narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā popūlus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversū nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.^k

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, A. U. 261.
Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^l dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^m quam bello cepērat, plebi inuis fieri cœpit. Quare urbeⁿ expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum^o hostes, contendit, et ab iis, dux^p exercitūs factus Romanos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium, suorum legati-

* § 249, II.

b § 211, R. 4.

c § 207, R. 36.

d § 224.

e § 263, 4.

f § 162, 7.

g § 274, R. 5.

h § 221, I.

i § 266, 3.

j § 264, 5.

k § 274, 1, and 210.

l § 204.

m § 206, (9.).

n § 242.

onibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venerunt; quarum fletu et precibus commotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^a occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romani quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremæram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^c usi eos in insidias pellexerunt. In proelio ibi exorto^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe conditâ decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientanos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quâ obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2

puëris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditōrem in urbem agērent.^c

32. Hac tantā anīmi nobilitāte commōti Falisci urbem Romānis tradidērunt. Camillo autem apud Romānos crimīni datum^d est, quōd albis equis triumphāset,^e et prædam iniquē divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitatē expulsus est. Paulò pōst Galli Senōnes ad urbem venērunt, Romānos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupārunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborābat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emērent, quum Camillus cum manu militū superveniens hostes magno proelio superāret.

A. U.
364.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. Anno trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accessērunt, et quarto milliariorum^k trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiā corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accēpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

A. U.
364.

^a § 237.

^b § 274, R. 7.

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 237.

^e § 266, 3.

^f § 209, R. 4.

^g § 162, 7.

^h § 207, R. 22.

ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)

^j § 120, 2.

^k § 254, R. 3.

^l § 211, R. 6.

^m § 251.

ⁿ § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, iterum Gallus processit
 robore^a atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset ar-
 matus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissā pugnā, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberavit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficeretur,^d qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gesserunt cum Sam-
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honore
 dictatoris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-
 dam causā Romam ivisset, pręcepit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille occasione nactus
 felicissimē dimicavit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatore^g capitis^h damnatus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pene ipse
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis postⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.
 Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi
 Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putaret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^a § 250.^b § 211, R. 5, 1.^c § 247.^d § 262, R. 3.^e § 276. IV^f § 223, R. 2.^g § 248, I.^h § 217, R. 3.ⁱ § 235, R. 4.^j § 272.^k § 270, R. 3.^l § 265.^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superātī
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis* bellum in-
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis- A. U.
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos 472.
auxiliū^b poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque
primūm Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnavērunt.
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic,
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quaecunque
a Romānis agerentur.^c

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-
cit. Nox prēlio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque
summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in prēlio inter-
fecti fuērunt, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam
mortuos jacēre vidēret, tulisse ad cōelum manus dicitur
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevī orbem terrā-
rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-
neste venit milliario ab urbe octāvo decīmo. Mox terrōre
exercītūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se
recēpit. Legātī ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis^f
missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

* § 224.

* § 266, 1.

* § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4

* § 231.

* § 120, 2.

* § 275, III., R. 4

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;* sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret * eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero^d proelio cum rege Epîri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantis interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius victum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille † est Fabricius, qui difficilîus ab honestate, quàm sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnési urbem, interfectus est.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primûs in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primûs Ro-

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

^a § 266, 1.

^b § 266, 2.

^c § 270, R. 3.

^d § 249, II.

^e § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV.

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gratior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cenā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U. 499. pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus proeliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitātes in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno proelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot proeliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestātem Pœnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illos^j enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habēre: tanti^k non esse, ^l

^a § 257, R. 7.^b § 82, E. 1.^c § 212.^d § 231, R. 4.^e § 223, R. 2.^f § 253.^g § 266, 2.^h § 273, 2.ⁱ § 270, R. 2.^j § 214.

tot millia captivorum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciiis extinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catulo, A. Postumio A. U. consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio magnum proelium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo proelio septuaginta tres Carthaginensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredécim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginenses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanorum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ,^b Sardiniâ, et ceteris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibærum est, Romanis permisêrunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. Anno quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes A. U. Gallorum copię Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum* ad id bellum parata fuisse.^c Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^d post pugnatum est^e contra Gallos in agro Insubrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallorum, Viridom-

* § 212.

^b § 242.

* § 269.

^d § 238.

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

arum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos¹ natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare² aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.³ Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,⁴ ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum⁵ et Alpes transiit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia pedum, et viginti millia equum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali⁶ se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, pælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus. Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is *traditur* used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

¹ § 247, R. 1.

² § 273, 2.

³ § 233, (3.)

⁴ § 236.

⁵ § 223, R. 2

⁶ § 234.

⁷ § 271

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse^a quā morā, Varro tamen moræ^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannæ^c appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulāres aut prætorii viginti, senatōres triginta capti aut occīsi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentiōnem facere dignātus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitatēs, quæ Romānis^e paruērant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,^f ut captivos redimērent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armāti capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfēcit, et tres modios aureōrum annulōrum Carthagīnem misit, quos manibus^g equitum Romanōrum, senatōrum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālīs, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitū, a duōbus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominū.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiam venērat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatē Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legātos mittit, eiūque auxilia contra Romānos pollicētur. Qui legāti quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quò minùs copias in Italiam trajicēret.ⁱ Idem in Macedoniam penētrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a § 272.^b § 206, (13.)^c § 224, R. 2.^d § 213.^e § 223, R. 2.^f § 264, 5.^g § 210, R. 2.^h § 229, R. 5.ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatēs in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodevigiñti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticinum, patrem singulâri virtute^e servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparâtum Pœni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatēs ad eum uno animo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocātus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitatēs, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradidērunt.

^a § 212.

^c § 279, 10.

^h § 271.

^b § 23.

^f § 128, 6.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^e § 20, E. (a.)

^g § 205, R. 12.

^j § 242, R. 1

^d § 204.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem
 Carthaginiensium, prospère pugnat, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo proelio undēcim millia hominum oc-
 cīdit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphācem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, oninis ferè
 Italia Hannibālem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubētur. Ita anno decimo
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibāle liberāta est.

11. Post plures pugnās et pacem plūs^a semel frustra
 tentātam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quā peritissimū
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor
 recēdit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evādit. Post hoc
 proelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriā triumphāvit, atque
 Africānus appellātus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum
 Punicum bellum pōst^b annum undevicesimū quān
 coepērat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. Finīto Punico bello, secūtum est Mace-
 A. U. donicum^a contra Philippum regem. Superātus est
 556. rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephālas,
 paxque ei data est his legibus:^c *ne Græciā civitatibus,*
quas Romāni contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret;^d

^a § 256, R. 6.

^c § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 262.

^b § 253, R. 1.

^d § 249, II.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solūm naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta praeſtaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedaemoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eōrum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finito bello Macedonico, secūtum est bel- A. U.
lum Syriacum contra Antiōchum regem, cum quo 563.
Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio^c consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legātus est additus. Hannibal navāli proelio victus,^d Antiōchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione consule ingenti proelio fusus est. Tum rex Antiōchus pacem petit. Data est ei hāc lege, *ut ex Eurōpā et Asiā recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentōrum et viginti obsides praeberet, Hannibālem, concitōrem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriā triumphavit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis parātis. Dux Romanōrum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi proelio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui Romāni eam praeſtare noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dedēret. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia pedītum^e ejus occidit. Equitātus cum rege fugit. A. U.
Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Ro- 586.
mānis se dedidērunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompā^f Romam rediit in nave Persei,

^a § 230, R. 2.

^b § 204.

^c § 279, 9.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 212.

^f § 247, R. 3

inuitatē magnitudinis;* nam sedēcim remōrum ordīnes habuisse dicītur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. 'Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthagīnem A. U. 602. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altero^c anno ab urbe conditā,^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt,^e et oppugnavērunt Carthagīnem. Multa ibi præclārē gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum proelium committere.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africam trajecerant, consul est creātus, et contra Carthagīnem missus. Is hanc A. U. 608. urbem a civibus acerrimē defensam^f cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitātum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interneciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

* § 211, R. 6.

^c § 120, 1.

^e § 229, R. 4, 1

^b § 254, R. 3.

^d § 274, R. 5.

^f § 274. 3

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimae Græciæ civitati,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illatam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummi* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romānos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latrōnum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertātis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatōrem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infamem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

* § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N

9. P. Scipione Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidârum regi, bellum illâtum est, quòd Adherbâlem et Hiempsâlem, Micipsæ filios, patruêles suos, interemisset.* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniâ pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senâtu improbâta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatés ipsius in deditiõnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus
 648. filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcēre strangulâtus.

 LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutõnes aliæque Germanõrum et Gallõrum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanõrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d iterum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^e creâtus, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutõnes decretum est; bellõque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulâtus delâtus est. In duobus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobõchum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creâtus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutõnes, quorum
 A. U. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transierunt.
 653. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos

 * § 266, 3.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 7

^e § 210.

dumicatum est^a ad Veronam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugna aut in fuga caesa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe condita in Italia gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U. 659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romano obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulabant. Perniciosum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum^c alia egregie gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romani tamen, id^e quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito, sociis tribuerunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U. 666. est; eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^f hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italia morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatem coegit, ut pacem a Romanis peteret,^g et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciā et Asiā Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulâres viros interfecērunt; multos proscripsērunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulērunt. Universus reliquus senâsus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replēvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dedidērant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senâtorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridatē triumphāvit. Duo hæc bella funestissîma, Italicum, quod et sociâlē dictum est, et civile, consumpsērunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senâtores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

A. U. 1. ANNO urbis conditæ^a sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem.^f Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^g Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230

^g § 257, R. 5.

^h § 237.

totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei,* alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis proeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque proelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēmē^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis extincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octāvo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Sep- A. U.
tuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducibus^d Spar- 678.
tāco, Crixo, et Œnomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quā Hannibal,^f movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitatēs Italiæ,* tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatē, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti proelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatē, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221. I.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut^b Romanis, toto orbe^c terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decretum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum

687. contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniam Minorem nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae^d atque consilii. Regnavit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille^f se^g ei^h dedidit, et in castra Pompeii venit, ac diadema suumⁱ in ejus^k manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompeius^l reposuit. Parte^m regni eum multavit et grandi pecunia. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiae civitatem, libertateⁿ donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.^o Inde in Judaeam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judaeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, 1.

^l § 266, 3.

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæorum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratōre et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilīna, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem* sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altēro consule, Catilīna ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.
689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibūlo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decrēta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

A. U.
693

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omīna et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvène. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstōrem servatæ sunt.

A. U.
700.

* Supply *Pompeii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

* § 279, 3.

^b § 242

* § 275, R. 4.

^d § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim victor e Galliâ rediens, absens cœpit poscere alterum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent,^a contradictum est^b a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitiis, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic vacuum urbem ingressus dictatorem se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompēii legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompēium ipsum dimicavit. Primo proelio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec^c Pompēium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romænæ copiarum majores neque melioribus ducibus^d conveniant. Pugnatum est^e ingenti contentione, victusque ad postrimum Pompēius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi^{*} quondam sui.

^{*} Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II. 4.

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 184, 2.

^d § 249, III.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum loricâ aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopâtræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum^a est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuêrunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuêrat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus A. U. 709. vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confūgit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuêrat, et tum grandes copias militum habēbat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octaviānus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicatūrus^d patris^e sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuêrat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^f consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

^a i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

^b § 184, 2.

^c § 211, R. 5, 1.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 223, R. 2

^f § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsāris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitātem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam^a interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò post Antonius, repudiātâ sorōre Cæsāris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab

Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum,

et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspidem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo^{*} quā consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

^a Supply *post*. § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

^{*} § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. UNIVERSUS terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,* Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos[†] habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida; [‡] a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdata per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliâ cohæret. Quum

* § 204, R. 10.

† § 230, R. 2.

‡ § 80, 1

universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocatur, ceteras fertilitate antecellit. Ibi Gades sita, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condita, quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,^c equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurorque abundat, et ubi penuria aquarum minus est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Beticâ minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceānus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium^{*} est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptûni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeo multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemāno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumentis^f pabulique feracissima est, celum salubre; noxia animalium generâ pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et supersticiosi, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

^{*} Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos, i. e. lapides*.

^a § 263, 5, R. 1.

^c § 250, R. 1, (2.)

^e § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2.

^e § 224.

^h § 245 II

^f § 250.

^f § 261, R. 4

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ^e se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Animas æternas esse credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homīnes ad bellum^b alacriōres facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumina amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^e magis procedit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti^d similis, non solum majōra navigia tolērat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā^f cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno^g infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus^h permutandis et ex mariⁱ interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatio^j per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum, et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas^k circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a § 206, (4.)

^e § 205, R. 7, (1,) N.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^f § 241, R. 2.

^j § 236.

^c § 256, R. 16.

^g § 224.

^k § 233.

^d § 222, R. 2.

^h § 275, R. 2.

Flevo appellātur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, sit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germāni habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminātur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando^c corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^e et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^d periculōsum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ^f Germāni non admōdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,^f ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et libëris. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque in via redditur. Inter silvas^g maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem diërum iter^h patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

^a § 275, III., R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 223.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 212, N. 4

^h § 236

num Eurōpæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oriūtur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quā Claudius imperans. Hadriānus eam, muro at oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarōrum populōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate^b corpōrum vincunt, ceterum ingenio^b Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^c magisque barbāri. Nemōra habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerūque ad breve tempus. Humanitāte ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^d et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^e

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^f longior est quā latior.^g In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquā continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populōrum inter se^h patentes commercio.ⁱ Neque ulla faciliè^j est regio,

^a § 257.

^b § 250.

^c § 256.

^d § 245, II.

^e § 249.

^f § 256, R. 16.

^g § 256, R. 12.

^h § 208, (5.)

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 277, R. 7

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,* inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus¹ alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei² comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissīma in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissīma vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes³ saluberrīmi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio⁴ quoque et pisce nobili maria vicīna scatent.

19. Clarissīmi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superiōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpīna vocātur, ab imis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primum exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albūlæ nomen habēbat, ex Apennīno oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrāque ripā villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romānæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiōre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjācet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas coelique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incōlæ luxuriā et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque⁵

* § 264, 7.

• § 231, R. 5.

* § 224.

• § 209, R. 4.

* § 250, (2.)

• § 263, 5, R. 1.

aliquandiu potentiâ * florērent, copiasque haud contemnen-
das alērent, peregrīnis tamen plerūmq̃ue ducībus in bellis
utēbantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in
Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proxīma Italiæ est Sicilia, insūla omnium * maris
interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā
cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam
esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēre,
quæ Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus
promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons
Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem,
tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo
monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus
egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem red-
dēre existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen
habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis
quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confo-
tos, humēris sublātos, flammæ † eripuisse feruntur. Nomīna
fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsīs,
Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab
Atheniensibus bello petīta, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit:
Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit.
Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimē-
dis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello
capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ
sacer, ad quam Alphēus † amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare
Ionium lapsus † commissāri † dicitur. Nam si quid ad
Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, at the end

• § 250.

† § 224, R. 2.

• § 222.

• § 293 N

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte appâret.

23. In mari Ligustico insûla est Corsica, quam Græci Cymum vocant. Terra aspêra multisque locis^b invia, cœlum grave, mare circâ^c importûnum. Incôlæ latrociniiis dediti ferî sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amâra esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnûsa vocâtur, quia formam humâni vestigiî habet. Solum^e quàm cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenâtas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insûla et Sicilia nutrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritâte^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiões superâvit. Nulla enim magnorûm ingeniôrûm^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eâdem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiões divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epirus — quamquam hæ a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustrâvit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subêgit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedônes transtulit. Centum ejus regiônis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dictur*.

^a § 265.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^h § 213.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^f § 212, R. 3.

ⁱ § 207, R. 23.

^c § 235, R. 4.

^g § 250.

^j § 224, R. 2

^d § 223 R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Achelœo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodœna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclÿta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse^a fama est.

27. Achelœi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcÿra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo^b tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut^c ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epîrum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis^d excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^e gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Cæta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules, rogo concesso, se ipsum^f cremavit. Inter Ossam^g et Olympum Penæus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amœnissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

^a § 272.

^d § 262, R. 1.

^e § 207, R. 28.

^b § 206, (3.)

^e § 250.

^g § 235, R. 2

^c § 221, I.

^f § 247, R. 4.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,* nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi^e immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^f splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munitus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^g valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celebrīma Thebæ,^h quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Monsⁱ ibi Helicon,^j Musārum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtārum fabūlis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæ^k Phocis finitīma, ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oracūlum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritātem habuerit,^l quot quāmq̃ue præclāra munēra ex omni ferè terrārum orbe Delphos^m missa fuērint, nemo ignōrat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtārum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactēnus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsūla, quæ Peloponnēsus vocātur, platāni folio simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition ?

^a § 269.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 265.

^d § 107.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^f § 237

^g § 223.

^h § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride coheret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptūni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibidem in ipso Peloponnēsi aditu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summā^a arce, (Acrocorinthon^b appellant,^c) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romani cum Græcis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnata funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque^d eò milites veterānos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponnēso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuā illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiae summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos^d ex totā Græciā concurrunt.^e Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^f Nulla ferè gens bellicā laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi immineat mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximè urbem^h Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartani se exercere solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænarum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad infēros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens

^a Supply *quam*. § 230.

^b § 205, R. 17.

^c § 275, III., R. 3.

^d § 250.

^e § 54

^f § 184, 2.

^g § 235, (5.), R. 5.

^h § 230, R. 2.

ⁱ § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^j § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plerimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delos, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amais pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluabant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia jungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae, frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^b § 269.^c § 266, 2.^d § 224.^e § 264, 6.^f § 267, R. 6.

studiōse arcētur. Sola Thasus, insula littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicitur; Nestos et Strymon. Montes altissimi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodope et Orbelus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi.* Animas enim post mortem redituras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxores habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamine a iudicibus^b contendunt. Virgines non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; ceteræ maritos mercēde datæ inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs naturā munīta et arte, quæ cum^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiā^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herus et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynossema, tumulus Hecubæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Aenos, ab Aenēâ e patriâ profugo condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentem secuta esse narrantur; Abdëra denique, ubi Diomædes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestarētur, incolæ, relicto patriæ

* § 232, R. 1. ^b § 231, R. 2. ^c § 278, R. 7. ^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quesivērunt. Hos Cassander, rex Maecdoniae, in societātem accepisse, agrosque in extrēmā^a Macedoniā assignāsse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminātur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altēro montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiā et Phasīde flumīne. Vasta regio nullis ferē intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecōra pascentes per incultas solitudines errāre solent. Uxōres liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpōra pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scythārum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funēra parentum festis sacrificiis celēbrent,^c eorumque capitibus affābrē expolitīs aurōque vinctis poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpōra pingunt, idque^d tanto^e magis, quanto quis^f illustrioribus gaudet majoribus.^g Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonēsum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advēnas Diānæ mactābant. Interiūs habitantes cetēris^h rudiōres sunt. Bella amant, et quō quisⁱ plures hostes interemērit, eō^j majōre existimatiōne apud suos^k habētur. Ne fœdēra quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxīma flumīnum Scythicōrum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocātur, et Borysthēnes. De Istro suprā dictum est.^l Borysthēnes, ex ignōtis fontibus ortus, liquidissimae

* Supply *faciunt*.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 264, 6.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 137, I, (c.)

^f § 246, II

^g § 256.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

ⁱ § 225. III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu* jucundas. Placīdus idem latissimā pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borythenīda† in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos* appellant. Regio aprīca, felix coeli temperies omnīque afflātū† noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,‡ brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ' eos' tædet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepulture genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomine appellātur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzico appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solum ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,‡ quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā separat. Ipsi in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,† ab

* Supply *quam*.

† Supply *condita*.

* § 276, III.

‡ § 253.

§ 229, R. 6.

† § 80, I.

* § 215, (1.)

‡ § 247, R. 4

* § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium principi, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatē populōrum, qui circā habitant, Axēnus appellātus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illōrum moribus, dictus est Euxīnus.

46. In littore Pontū, in Mariandynōrum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerbērus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclūsos arctissimē custodiunt, et, si quid perpēram imperitavērint,^d inediā totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angūlum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabūla de vellēre aureo et Argonautārum expeditio illustrāvit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriē dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodēcim civitatē divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus inclŷta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iōnum civitatē statis temporibus legātos solēbant mittere. Nulla facīlē^e urbs plures colonias misit, quā Milētus. Ephēsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miracūlis^g annumerāri solet. Totius templi longitūdo est quadringentōrum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitūdo ducentōrum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numēro, sexaginta pedum altitudīne; ex iis triginta sex cælātæ. Opēri præfuit Chersīphron architectus.

^a § 222.^b § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)^c § 224.^b § 211, R. 6.^d § 277, R. 7.^h § 211, R. 6^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)^f § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis olim Mysia appellata,* et, ubi Hellespontum attingit, Troas. Ibi Ilium fuit situm ad radices montis Idæ, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ Græciâ gessit, clarissîma. Ab Idæo monte Scamander de-fluit et Simôis, amnes famâ quàm natûrâ majôres. Ipsam montem certâmen* deârûm Paridisque judicium illustrem reddidit. In littore claræ sunt urbes Rhœtêum et Dardania; sed sepulcrum Ajâcis, qui ibi post certâmen cum Ulyssæ gladio incubuit, utrâque† clarius.*

49. Ionibus¹ Cares sunt finitimi, populus armôrûm² bellique adeò amans, ut aliëna etiam bella mercêde acceptâ gereret. Princeps Cariæ urbs Halicarnassus, Argivôrûm colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eôrûm Mausôlus fuit. Qui quum vitâ³ defunctus esset, Artemisia conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contûsa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum exstruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrârûm miracûla censêtur.

50. Cilicia sita est in intîmo recessu maris, ubi Asia propriè sic dicta cum Syriâ jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe Issô Issici nomen habet. Fluvius ibi Cydnus aquâ⁴ limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo Alexander Macêdo quum lavâret,⁵ parum abfuit, quin frigore enecarêtur.⁶ Antrum Corycium in iisdem regionibus ob singularem natûram memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiâtu patet in monte arduo, altêque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,⁷ rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalôrûm ingredientes⁸ terrêre

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

¹ § 209, R. 4.

² § 245, 1.

³ § 262.

⁴ § 222.

⁵ § 211, R. 6.

⁶ § 184, 2.

⁷ § 213.

⁸ § 229, R. 4, 1.

⁹ § 205, R. 7, (1.) N

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiosè coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petræ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnâmi, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomâdes a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrocinii^f vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camêlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genêra, Bactriânæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubêra, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiøre carent. Sitim^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1.

^f § 245, II

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quatriduo tolérant; aquam, antequam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semiramis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^e pedibus^f quam murus altiōres sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^g permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum^h ambitu;ⁱ super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio^k India primum patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiōra^l Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia^m oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indoⁿ major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisio ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arborea tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant. Hoc^o efficit uber-

^a § 236.^b § 233.^c § 212, R. 3, N. 4^d § 119, III.^e § 211, R. 6.^f § 272.^g § 249, I.^h § 250.ⁱ § 256.^k § 256, R. 16.^l § 204.^m § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambītu corpōris conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus* defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homīnes, vehant.

57. Incolārū habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arbōrum, alii ferārū aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incēdunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;* alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quā anis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo anīmo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant, nec contuēri audeant. Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiebatur, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^a § 242.

^d § 209, R. 11.

^e § 250.

^b § 249.

^c § 245, II.

^f § 205, R. 3.

^g § 256, R. 9.

proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnæque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciâ ebur ad deorum simulacra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extrēmis¹ Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia² maxime odērunt³ murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinoceros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnâ maxime adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittacos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optime reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti⁴ ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eique innititur.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emitit, ut singulorum testis casas intēgant.⁵ Insulas⁶ rubri præcipue maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summâ aquâ, id⁷ quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

¹ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

² § 226.

³ § 237, R. 5.

⁴ § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

⁵ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

⁶ § 206, (13.)

⁷ § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovium similia, ad centena numero; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceani omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adherentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, levore, pondere. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus* suspendere,† feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniones Cleopatra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superâret, in cenâ aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arâbas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers‡ est inbrium,§ mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc¶ Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta fere dies; totidem dièbus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

* § 224.

* § 213.

* § 206, (13.)

† § 269.

† §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, beluam quadrupēdem, in terrā non min⁹s quā in flumīne hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguae usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerūque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictā. Dies in terrā agit, noctes in aquā. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hian⁹te, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hian⁹tem conspicātus ichneumon, per eandem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicitur habēre in aquā, extra aquam acerrimos: Tentyritae in insulā Nili habitantes, dirae huic belluae* obviā ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciā expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungulis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubā et hinnitū; rostro resimo, caudā et dentibus aprōrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, prae⁹terquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus aedilitātis suae ludis^d Romae ostendit.

66. Multa in Aegypto mira sunt et artis et naturae opera. Inter ea, quae manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximae sunt et celeberrimae in monte sterili inter Memphis oppidum et eam partem Aegypti, quae Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex^e hominum millia annis viginti exstruxisse traduntur. Haec octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^b § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^c § 279, 7

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 253.

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posita mirae magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum^{*} duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mæris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore[†] exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insula Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus[‡] ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda[§] vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papÿrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papÿro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegetes, vestem ac funes. Succī causâ etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papÿro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum^{*} in palmârum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothecis condendis occasionem dedit membranas[†] Pergæmi invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papÿro factâ, modò in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolârū Ægypti ab aliôrū populôrū moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verum arte medicatos intra penetralia collò-

* Supply est ab hominibus. § 141, R.

• § 120, 2.

• § 209, R. 4.

• § 275, I.

• § 249.

• § 275, R. 3

cant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse* capitale est; morbo exstincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula; nodus sub lingua, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur. Delubra ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum* intrasse laetum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt,^b idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Aegyptum Aethiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobi vocantur, quia paulo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quam aeris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Aere se exornant, vincula auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a ceteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positae eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incultae et arenis sterilibus tectae, et ob nimium

* Supply thus: [*Apis*] alterum [*thalammum*] intrasse laetum est

^a § 269.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 249, 1

^d § 309, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania. Ibi mons præaltus Abŷla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclûsum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceānum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisit et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quàm incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Afrîca. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthago, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Românis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.*

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuërat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem accepērunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecravērunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

* § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oracūlum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse * dicunt. Hic fons mediā nocte fervet,* tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigīdus; per meridiem maxūnè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versūs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrīca. Proximi his popūli urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecūdum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccārum; cibus caro. Interiōres etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque lupabūlo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specūbus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferārum Afrīca feracissīma. Pardos, panthēras, leōnes gignit, quod belluārum genus Eurōpa ignōrat. Leōni^b præcipua generositas. Prostrātis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summā fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placīdus est, immōtam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eā flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptum cedit, quā diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrīmo cursu fertur. Vulnerātus percussorem novit,^d et in quantālībet multitudīne appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domātur etiam ab hominībus. Hanno Pœnus primus iēonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leōnes ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudīnem equitis equo^e in sidentis exæquant, celeritatem vinct. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjūvent; nam a terrā

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

* § 145, I. 1.

* § 207, R. 28.

* § 224.

^b § 228.

^d § 183, 3, N

tollī non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Ceterū magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultaverint, se latere existiment. Pennæ eōrum quærantur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes generat vicēnūm* cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certè Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescēre, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpēs centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præcludunt plerūque in illā dimicatiōne utriusque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas cornuens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

* § 119, III.* Supply *illos*

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. active.	f. feminine.	num. numeral
adj. adjective.	freq. frequentative.	part. participle
adv. adverb.	imp. impersonal.	pass. passive.
a. common gender.	inc. inceptive.	pl. plural.
comp. comparative.	ind. indeclinable.	prep. preposition
conj. conjunction.	int. interjection.	pret. preteritive
d. doubtful gender.	irr. irregular.	pro. pronoun.
def. defective.	m. masculine.	rel. relative.
depon. deponent.	n. neuter.	sub. substantive.
dim. diminutive.	neut. pass. neuter passive.	sup. superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., <i>an abbreviation of Aulus.</i> § 328.	ductum, a. (ab & duco,) <i>to lead away.</i>
A, ab, abs, prep. <i>from</i> : ab oriente, <i>on the east</i> : a meridie, <i>on the south.</i> Before the agent of a passive verb, <i>by.</i> § 195, R. 2.	Abductus, a, um, part. (abdūco.)
Abdera, æ, f. <i>a maritime town of Thrace.</i>	Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) <i>to go away ; to depart.</i>
Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. <i>hidden ; concealed ; removed ; secret ; from</i>	Aberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ab & erro,) <i>to stray ; to wander ; to lose the way.</i>
Abdo, abdere, abdidi, abditum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) <i>to remove from view ; to hide ; to conceal.</i>	Abiectus, a, um, part. from
Abduco, abducere, abduxi, ab-	Abjicio, abjicere, abjeci, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) <i>to cast, to cast away ; to throw aside.</i>
	Abluo, ere, i, tum, a. (ab & luo, <i>to wash away ; to purify</i>

- Abrumpo**, **abrumpere**, **abrūpi**, **abruptum**, a. *to break.*
- Abscindo**, **abscindere**, **abscīdi**, **abscissum**, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*
- Absens**, **tis**, part. (absum, § 154,) *absent.*
- Absolvo**, **absolvere**, **absolvi**, **absolutum**, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*
- Absorbeo**, **absorbere**, **absorbui** & **absorpsi**, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*
- Absterreo**, **ere**, **ui**, **itum**, a. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*
- Abstinencia**, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from aversion; from*
- Abstineo**, **abstinere**, **abstinui**, a. (abstineo & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*
- Absum**, **abesse**, **abfui**, irr. n. (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*
- Absūmo**, **absumere**, **absumpsi**, **absumptum**, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*
- Absumptus**, a, um, part. (absūmo.)
- Absurdus**, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, *deaf; senseless, senseless; absurd.*
- Abundantia**, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*
- Abundo**, **are**, **avi**, **atum**, n. (ab & undo, *to boil, to overflow; to abound.*
- Abyla**, æ, f. *Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*
- Ac**, **atque**, conj. *and; as; than.* § 198, R. 1.
- Acca**, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*
- Accedo**, **accedere**, **accessi**, **accessum**, n. (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*
- Accendo**, **accendere**, **accendi**, **accensum**, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*
- Accensus**, a, um, part. (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning.*
- Acceptus**, a, um, part. (accipio.)
- Accessus**, ūs, m. (accedo,) *approach; access; accession.*
- Accido**, **ere**, **i**, n. (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*
- Accipio**, **accipere**, **accepi**, **acceptum**, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 2,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipere finem, to come to an end; to terminate*

- Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk*.
 Accumbe, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table*.
 Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully*.
 Accurro, currere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to*.
 Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with*.
 Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing*.
 Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable*.
 Acerrimè, adv. sup. *See Acriter*.
 Acervus, i, m. *a heap*.
 Acétum, i, n. *vinegar*.
 Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achæan, Grecian*.
 Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus*.
 Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia*.
 Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy*.
 Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid*.
 Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle*.
 Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone*.
 Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously*.
 Acroceraunia, òrum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus*.
 Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth*.
 Acropòlis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens*.
 Actio, ònis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process*.
 Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra*.
 Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led*.
 Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill*.
 Acumen, inis, n. (acuo,) *acuteness; perspicacity*.
 Acus, ùs, f. *a needle*.
 Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards with a numeral, about*.
 Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond*.
 Additus, a, um, part. from
 Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give*.
 Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead ; to bring : in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
 Ademptus, a, um, part. (adimo.)
 Adeo, adv. *so ; therefore ; so much ; to such a degree ; so very.*
 Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
 Adhærens, tis, part. from
 Adhæreo, adhærere, adhæsi, n. (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to ; to adhere ; to adjoin ; to lie contiguous.*
 Adherbal, alia, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
 Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to admit ; to apply ; to use ; to employ.*
 Adhuc, adv. *hitherto ; yet ; as yet ; still.*
 Adimo, adimere, adēmi, ademptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
 Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to ; entrance ; access ; approach.*
 Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad & jaceo,) *to adjoin ; to lie near ; to border upon.*
 Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, adjunctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to join ; to unite with.*
 Adjutus, a, um, part. from
 Adjuvo, adjuvare, adjūvi, adjutum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist ; to help ; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thesaly.*
 Administer, tri, m. *a servant ; an assistant.*
 Administro, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & ministro,) *to administer ; to manage.*
 Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *admiration.*
 Admirātus, a, um, part. from
 Admiror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to admire.*
 Admissus, a, um, part. from
 Admitto, admittēre, admisi, admissum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit ; to allow ; to receive.*
 Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very ; much ; greatly.*
 Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish ; to warn ; to put in mind.*
 Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
 Admoveo, admovēre, admōvi, admōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to bring to ; to move to.*
 Adnāto, are, avi, atum, freq. (ad & nato,) *to swim to.*
 Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young : subs. a young man or woman ; a youth.*
 Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
 Adolesco, adolescēre, adolēvi, adultum, inc. *to grow ; to increase ; to grow up.*
 Adopto, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & opto,) *to adopt ; to take for a son ; to assume.*

- Adorior**, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ; to accost ; to address ; to undertake.*
- Adria**, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*
- Adriaticus**, a, um, adj. *Adriatic : mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf of Venice.*
- Adscendo**, or ascendo, adscendēre, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ; to rise : adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*
- Ad- or as- sisto**, sistēre, sūtī, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to assist ; to help.*
- Aspectūrus**, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
- Ad- or as- spergo**, gēre, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*
- Ad- or as- spicio**, spicēre, spexi, spectrum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*
- Ad- or as- stans**, tis, part. from
- Ad- or as- sto**, stāre, sūtī, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by ; to be near.*
- Adsum**, adesse, adfui, adfutūrus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present ; to aid ; to assist.*
- Adulātor**, ōris, m. (adulor,) *a flatterer.*
- Aduncus**, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*
- Advectus**, a, um, part. from
- Advēho**, advehēre, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to carry ; to convey.*
- Advēna**, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*
- Adveniēns**, tis, part. from
- Advenio**, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive ; to come.*
- Adventus**, ūs, m. *an arrival, a coming.*
- Adversarius**, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary ; an enemy.*
- Adversus & adversum**, prep. *against ; towards.*
- Adversus**, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse ; opposite ; unfavorable ; bad ; fronting : adversa cicatrix, a scar in front : adverso corpore, on the breast.*
- Advōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to ; to call ; to summon.*
- Advōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*
- Ædifico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*
- Ædilitas**, ātis, f. *the office of an edile ; edileship.*
- Ædilitius**, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*
- Ægæus**, a, um, adj. *Ægean : Ægæum mare, the Ægean sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelāgo.*
- Æger**, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak, infirm ; diseased.*
- Egrē**, adv. *grievously ; with difficulty.*
- Egritudo**, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

- Ægyptus*, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.
Ælius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.
Æmilius, i, m. the name of several noble Romans of the gens *Æmilia*, or *Æmilian* tribe.
Æmulatio, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation*; *rivalry*; *competition*.
Æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous*.
Æmulus, i, m. a rival; a competitor.
Ænēas, æ, m. a Trojan prince, the son of *Venus* and *Anchises*.
Æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen*.
Ænos, i, f. § 29, 2; a town in *Thrace*, at the mouth of the *Hebrus*, named after its founder, *Æneas*.
Æolis, idis, f. a country on the western coast of *Asia Minor*, between *Troas* and *Ionia*.
Æqualis, e, adj. *equal*.
Æqualiter, adv. *equally*.
Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity*; *justice*; *moderation*.
Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal*: æquus animus, or æqua mens, *equanimity*.
Ær, is, m. the air; the atmosphere.
Ærarium, i, n. the treasury; from *Æs*, æris, n. *brass*; *money*.
Æschylus, i, m. a celebrated Greek tragic poet.
Æsculapius, i, m. the son of *Apollo*, and god of medicine.
Æstas, ātis, f. *summer*.
Æstimandus, a, um, part. to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from
Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.
Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be very hot.
Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy*; *boiling*; *surgings*; *turbulent*.
Æstus, ūs, m. *heat*.
Ætas, ātis, f. *age*.
Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal*; *immortal*.
Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in *Africa*, lying on both sides of the equator.
Æthiops, ōpis, m. an *Ethiopian*.
Ætna, æ, f. a volcanic mountain in *Sicily*.
Ævum, i, n. *time*; *an age*.
Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of *Africa*.
Affābrē, adv. *artfully*; *ingeniously*; *curiously*; *in a workmanlike manner*.
Affectus, a, um, part. *affected*; *afflicted*.
Afferō, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) to bring; to carry.
Afficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) to affect; to inedia, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow.
Afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febri, to be attacked with a fever.

- Affigo**, affigere, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*
- Affinis**, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*
- Affinis**, is, c. *a relation.*
- Affirmo**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*
- Affixus**, a, um, part. (affigo.)
- Affiatus**, us, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*
- Africa**, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*
- Africānus**, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*
- Affricus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African.*
- Agamemnon**, ōnis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*
- Agathyrsi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæotis.*
- Agellus**, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*
- Agēnor**, ōris, m. *a king of Phænicia.*
- Agens**, tis, part. (ago.)
- Ager**, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*
- Agger**, ēris, m. *a heap; a pile; a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.*
- Aggredior**, edi, essus sum, dep (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*
- Aggressus**, a, um, part. *having attacked.*
- Agitator**, ōris, m. *a driver; from*
- Agito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*
- Aglāus**, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*
- Agmen**, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*
- Agnitus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Agnosco**, agnoscere, agnōvi, agnītum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*
- Agnus**, i, m. *a lamb.*
- Ago**, agere, ēgi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*
- Agor**, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quā agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.*
- Agricola**, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman; a farmer.*
- Agricoltura**, æ, f. *agriculture.*
- Agrigentum**, i, n. *a town upon*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Alienum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb. (§ 184, 4,) *I say.*
- Ajax, æcis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Alacer, æcis, æcre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albanus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albanus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albanus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albula, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.*
- Alcibiades, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinotis, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyone, æs, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyones,*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonæus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algère, alsi, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienatus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Alieno, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Alienus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, *in one way — in another.*

- Alius, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
- Allātus, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
- Allectus, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
- Allia, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
- Allicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure; to entice.*
- Alligātus, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
- Alligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
- Allocūtus, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
- Allōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
- Alluo, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
- Alo, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
- Alōeus, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
- Alpheus, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
- Alpinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpīni mures, marmots.*
- Altē, ius, issimē, adv. *on high, highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
- Alter, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
- Alternus, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
- Althæa, æ, f. *the wife of Ceneus, and mother of Meleager.*
- Altitūdo, inis, f. *height; from*
- Altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
- Alumnus, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fostering.*
- Alveus, i, m. *a channel.*
- Alvus, i, f. *the belly.*
- Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
- Amārus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
- Amātus, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon, ōnis; pl. Amāzōnes, um, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
- Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
- Ambitus, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.*
- Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
- Ambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
- Amicitia, æ, f. *friendship; from*
- Amicus, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

- Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*
 Amissus, a, um, part. from
 Amitto, amittere, amisi, amis-
 sum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ;*
to relinquish.
 Ammon, onis, m. *a surname of*
Jupiter, to whom, under this
name, a temple was erected in
the Libyan desert.
 Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*
 Amo, are, avi, atum, a. *to love.*
 § 155.
 Amoenus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ;*
delightful.
 Amor, oris, m. (amo,) *love.*
 Amphinomus, i, m. *a Catanean,*
distinguished for his filial af-
fection.
 Amphion, onis, m. *a son of Ju-*
pter and Antiope, and the
husband of Niobe. He is
fabled to have built Thebes
by the sound of his lyre.
 Amplè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *amplly ;*
 (amplus.)
 Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep.
 (amb & plector, § 196, 11,) *to*
embrace.
 Amplexus, a, um, part. *having*
embraced ; embracing.
 Amplio, are, avi, atum, a. *to*
enlarge.
 Amplius, adv. (amplè,) *more.*
 Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
great ; abundant ; large ; spa-
cious.
 Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius*
Procas, and brother of Nu-
mitor.
 Amyclæ, arum, f. pl. *a town upon*
the western coast of Italy, near
Fundi.
 Amycus, i, m. *a son of Neptune,*
and king of Bebrycia.
 An, conj. *whether ; or.*
 Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated*
lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.
 Anapus, i, m. *a Catanean, the*
brother of Amphinomus.
 Anaxagoras, æ, m. *a philoso-*
pher of Clazomene, a city of
Ionia.
 Anceps, cipitis, adj. *uncertain ;*
doubtful.
 Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the*
father of Æneas.
 Anchōra, or Ancōra, æ, f. *an*
anchor.
 Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant ;*
a maid.
 Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth*
king of Rome.
 Andrisus, i, m. *a person of mean*
birth, called also Pseudophi-
lippus, on account of his pre-
tending to be Philip, the son of
Persis, king of Macedon.
 Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter*
of Cepheus and Cassiope, and
wife of Perseus.
 Ango, angere, anxī, a. *to trouble ;*
to disquiet ; to torment ; to
ver.
 Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a ser-*
pent.

Angulus, i, m. *a corner.*

Angustia, arum, f. pl. *narrowness; a narrow pass; a defile.*

Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow; limited; straitened; pinching.*

Anima, æ, f. *breath; life; the soul.*

Animadverto, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (animus, ad, & verto,) *to attend; to observe; to notice.*

Animal, alia, n. (anima,) *an animal.*

Animosus, a, um, adj. *courageous; bold; undaunted; from*

Animus, i, m. *the mind; disposition; spirit; courage; a design: uno animo, unanimously: mihi est animus, I have a mind.*

Anio, enis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*

Annecto, -nectère, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex; to tie or fasten to.*

Annulus, i, m. *a ring.*

Annuméro, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & numéro,) *to number; to reckon; to reckon among.*

Annuo, -nuère, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent; to agree.*

Annus, i, m. *a year.*

Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual; yearly; lasting a year.*

Anser, eris, m. *a goose.*

Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose: ova, goose-eggs.*

Antè, adv. *before; sooner.*

Ante, prep. *before.*

Antea, adv. (ante & is,) *before; heretofore.*

Antecello, -cellère, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to.*

Antepôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer; to set before.*

Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepôno.)

Antequam, adv. *before; before that.*

Antigonus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*

Antiochia, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*

Antiöchus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*

Antiöpe, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*

Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ancient; old; of long continuance.*

Antipäter, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*

Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*

Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*

Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*

Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

- Apenninus, i, m. *the Apennines.*
 Aper, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*
 Aperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*
 Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)
 Apex, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*
 Apis, is, f. *a bee.*
 Apis, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*
 Apollo, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*
 Apparatus, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.*
 Appareo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*
 Appellandus, a, um, part. from
 Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*
 Appendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*
 Appētens, tis, part. *seeking after; from*
 Appēto, -petere, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*
 Appius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*
 Appōno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*
 Appositus, a, um, part. (appōno.)
 Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*
 Apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*
 Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*
 Apud, prep. *at; in; among; before; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies in his house; with that of an author, it signifies in his writings.
 Apulia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*
 Aqua, æ, f. *water.*
 Aquæductus, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*
 Aquila, æ, f. *an eagle.*
 Aquilo, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*
 Aquitania, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*
 Aquitani, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*
 Ara, æ, f. *an altar.*
 Arabia, æ, f. *Arabia.*
 Arabicus, a, um, adj. *Arabian of or belonging to Arabia*
 Arabicus sinus, *the Red sea.*
 Arabius, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*
 Arabs, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

Arbitrātus, a, um, part. <i>having thought</i> ; from	Arduus, a, um, adj. <i>high</i> ; <i>lofty</i> ; <i>steep</i> ; <i>arduous</i> ; <i>difficult</i> .
Arbitror, ari, ātus sum, dep. <i>to believe</i> ; <i>to think</i> .	Arēna, æ, f. <i>sand</i> .
Arbor, & Arbores, ōris, f. <i>a tree</i> .	Arenosus, a, um, adj. <i>sandy</i> .
Arca, æ, f. <i>a chest</i> .	Arethūsa, æ, f. <i>the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily</i> .
Arcadia, æ, f. <i>Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus</i> .	Argentum, i, n. <i>silver</i> .
Arcas, ādis, m. <i>a son of Jupiter and Callisto</i> ; also, <i>an Arcadian</i> .	Argias, æ, m. <i>a chief of the Megarensians</i> .
Arceo, ēre, ui, a. <i>to drive away</i> ; <i>to ward off</i> ; <i>to keep from</i> ; <i>to restrain</i> .	Argivus, a, um, adj. <i>of Argos</i> ; <i>Argive</i> .
Arcessitus, a, um, part. from	Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. <i>Argives</i> , <i>inhabitants of Argos</i> .
Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. <i>to send for</i> ; <i>to invite</i> ; <i>to summon</i> ; <i>to call</i> .	Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. <i>the Argonauts</i> ; <i>the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis</i> .
Archimēdes, is, m. <i>a famous mathematician and mechanic of Syracuse</i> .	Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum m. pl. <i>a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis</i> .
Architectus, i, m. <i>an architect</i> ; <i>a builder</i> .	Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. <i>to show</i> ; <i>to prove</i> ; <i>to convict</i> .
Archytas, æ, m. <i>a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum</i> .	Ariminum, i, n. <i>a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic</i> .
Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) <i>straitly</i> ; <i>closely</i> ; <i>strictly</i> ; from	Aristobulus, i, m. <i>a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa</i> .
Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>narrow</i> ; <i>close</i> .	Aristotēles, is, m. <i>Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia</i> .
Arcus, ūs, m. <i>a bow</i> ; <i>an arch</i> .	Arma, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; <i>arms</i> .
Ardea, æ, f. <i>a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli</i> .	Armatus, a, um, part. <i>armed</i> : pl. armāti, ōrum, <i>armed men</i> ; <i>soldiers</i> .
Ardens, tis, part. & adj. <i>burning</i> ; <i>hot</i> ; from	Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) <i>a country of Asia, lying between the</i>
Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsum, n. <i>to burn</i> ; <i>to sparkle</i> ; <i>to be consumed by fire</i> .	

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
Armenia (Minor), a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.
Armenius, a, um, adj. Armenian.
Armentum, i, n. a herd.
Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
Armo, are, avi, atum, a. to arm.
Aro, are, avi, atum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
Arreptus, a, um, part. from
Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 2.) to seize upon.
Arrogo, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
Arsi. See Ardeo.
Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Creusa.
Ascendo. See Adscendo.
Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
Asinus, i, m. an ass.
Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.
Asper, era, erum, adj. rough, rugged.
Aspergo. See Adaspergo.
As- or ad- spernor, ari, atus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
Aspicio. See Adspicio.
Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
Assecutus, a, um, part. from
As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
As- or ad- servo, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
As- or ad- signo, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
Assisto. See Adsisto.
Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, instus,) cunning; crafty
Asylum, i, n. an asylum

- At, conj. § 198, 4; *but*.
- Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schœneus, king of Arcadia*.
- Athênæ, ærum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica*.
- Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens*.
- Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Atlanticus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlanticum, the Atlantic ocean*.
- Atque, conj. *and*.
- Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely*.
- Attalus, i, m. *a king of Pergæmus*.
- Attêro, -terêre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear*.
- Atthis, Idis, f. *the same as Attica*.
- Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper*.
- Attingo, -tingere, -tigi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach*.
- Attollo, ère, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up*.
- Attritus, a, um, part. (attêro,) *rubbed away; worn off*.
- Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author*.
- Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation*.
- Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented*.
- Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
- Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring, audacious; desperate*.
- Audeo, audêre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare*. § 142, R. 2.
- Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear*.
- Auditus, a, um, part.
- Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing*.
- Aufêro, auferre, abstuli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove*.
- Aufugio, -fugêre, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee*.
- Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
- Augeo, augêre, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise*.
- Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination*.
- Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
- Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable*.
- Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name*.
- Aulis, Idis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia*.
- Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans*.
- Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden*.
- Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*.

Auris, *is*, *f.* the ear.

Aurum, *i*, *n.* gold.

Auspicium, *i*, *n.* an *auspice*; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.

Ausus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (audeo,) *daring*; *having dared*.

Aut, *conj.* § 198, 2; *or*; *aut—aut*, *either—or*.

Autem, *conj.* § 198, 4; *but*; *yet*.

Autumnus, *i*, *m.* autumn.

Auxi. See **Augeo**.

Auxilium, *i*, *n.* *help*; *aid*; *assistance*.

Avaritia, *æ*, *f.* *avarice*; from

Avārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *avaricious*; *covetous*.

Avēho, -vēhēre, -vēxi, -vectum, *a.* (a & veho,) *to carry off* or *away*.

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, *a.* (a & vello,) *to carry away*; *to pull away*.

Aventinus, *i*, *m.* *mount Aventine*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

Aversus, *a*, *um*, *part.* *turned away*: *cicatatrix aversa*, a scar in the back: from

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -ver-sum, *a.* (a & verto,) *to avert*; *to turn*; *to turn away*.

Avicūla, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* (avis,) *a small bird*.

Avidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ior, issimus,) *ravenous*; *greedy*; *eager*.

Avis, *is*, *f.* a bird.

Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (a &

voco,) *to call away*, *to depart*, *to withdraw*.

Avolatūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* *frore*

Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (a & volo,) *to fly away* or *off*

Avulsus, *part.* (avello.)

Avuncūlus, *i*, *m.* an *uncle*.

Avus, *i*, *m.* a *grandfather*.

Axēnus, *i*, *m.* (from the Greek "Ἀξενος, inhospitable;) the *Euxine sea*; *anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes*.

B.

Babylon, ōnis, *f.* the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the *Euphrates*.

Babylonia, *æ*, *f.* the country about *Babylon*.

Bacca, *æ*, *f.* a berry.

Bacchus, *i*, *m.* the son of *Jupiter* and *Semèle*, and the god of *wine*.

Bactra, ōrum, *n.* the capital of *Bactriāna*, situated upon the sources of the *Oxus*.

Bactriāni, ōrum, *m.* *pl.* the inhabitants of *Bactriāna*.

Bactrianus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Bactrian*, pertaining to *Bactra* or *Bactriāna*.

Baculum, *i*, *n.* a staff.

Bætica, *æ*, *f.* a country in the southern part of *Spain*, watered by the river *Bætis*.

Bætis, *is*, *m.* a river in the south

- .ern part of Spain, now the *Guadalquivir*.
- Bagrada**, æ, m. a river of Africa, between *Utica* and *Carthage*.
- Ballista**, æ, f. an engine for throwing stones.
- Balticus**, a, um, adj. *Baltic*: mare *Balticum*, the *Baltic sea*.
- Barbarus**, a, um, adj. *barbarous*; *rude*; *uncivilized*; *savage*: suba. *barbāri*, *barbarians*.
- Batāvus**, a, um, adj. *Batavian*; belonging to *Batavia*, now *Holland*.
- Beatitudo**, itis, f. *blessedness*; *happiness*; from
- Beātus**, a, um, adj. (ior, *issimus*,) *happy*; *blessed*.
- Bebrycia**, æ, f. a country of *Asia*.
- Belgæ**, arum, m. pl. the inhabitants of the north-east part of *Gaul*; the *Belgians*.
- Belgicus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the *Belgæ*.
- Bellerōphon**, tis, m. the son of *Glaucus*, king of *Ephyrā*.
- Bellicōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, *issimus*, *bellum*, § 128, 4,) *warlike*.
- Bellicus**, a, um, adj. (*bellum*, § 128, 2,) *warlike*.
- Belligēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*bellum* & *gero*,) *to wage war*; *to carry on war*.
- Bello**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war*; *to wage war*; *to contend*; *to fight*.
- Bellus**, æ, f. a *beast*; a *brute*.
- Bellum**, i, n. *war*.
- Belus**, i, m. the founder of the *Babylonish empire*.
- Benē**, adv. (comp. *melius*, sup. *optimē*,) *well*; *finely*; *very*: *benē pugnāre*, *to fight successfully*.
- Beneficium**, i, n. (*benē* & *facio*,) a *benefit*; a *kindness*.
- Benevolentia**, æ, f. (*benē* & *volo*,) *benevolence*; *good will*.
- Benignē**, adv. *kindly*; from
- Benignus**, a, um, adj. *kind*; *benign*.
- Bestia**, æ, f. a *beast*.
- Bestia**, æ, m. the surname of a *Roman consul*.
- Bias**, antia, m. a philosopher born at *Priene*, and one of the seven wise men of *Greece*.
- Bibliothēca**, æ, f. a *library*.
- Bibo**, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a, *to drink*; *to imbibe*.
- Bibulus**, i, m. a colleague of *Julius Cæsar* in the consulship.
- Bini**, æ, a, num. adj. § 119; *two by two*; *two*.
- Bipes**, edis, adj. (*bis* & *pes*,) *two-footed*.
- Bis**, num. adv. *twice*.
- Bithynia**, æ, f. a country of *Asia Minor*, east of the *Propontis*.
- Blanditia**, æ, f. a *compliment*: *blanditiæ*, pl. *blandishments*; *caresses*; *flattery*: from
- Blandus**, a, um, adj. (ior, *issimus*,)

- flattering; enticing; inviting; tempting.*
- Bæotia, æ, f. a country of Greece, north of Attica.
- Bonitas, âtis, f. goodness; excellence; from
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) good; happy; kind.
- Bonum, i, n. a good thing; an endowment; an advantage; profit: bona, n. pl. an estate; goods.
- Boreâlis, e, adj. northern; from
- Borcas, æ, m. the north wind.
- Borysthènes, æ, m. a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine; it is now called the Dneiper.
- Borysthénis, îdis, f. the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthènes.
- Bos, bovis, c. an ox; a cow. §§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.
- Bosphôrus, or Bospôrus, i, m. the name of two straits between Europe and Asia; one, the Bosphôrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople; the other, the Bosphôrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.
- Brachium; i, n. the arm.
- Brevi, adv. shortly; briefly; in a short time; from
- Brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) short; brief.
- Brevitas, âtis, f. shortness; brevity.
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici: Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.
- Britannia, æ, f. Great Britain.
- Britannicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Britain; British: oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.
- Britannus, a, um, adj. British: Britanni, the Britons.
- Bruma, æ, f. the winter solstice; the shortest day.
- Bruttium, i, n. a promontory of Italy.
- Bruttii, òrum, m. pl. a people in the southern part of Italy.
- Brutus, i, m. the name of an illustrious Roman family.
- Bucephâlus, i, m. the name of Alexander's war-horse.
- Bucephâlos, i, f. a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.
- Buxens, a, um, adj. of box; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.
- Byzantium, i, n. now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphôrus.

C.

- C.*, an abbreviation of *Caius*.
Cabira, ind. a town of *Pontus*.
Cacumen, inis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.
Cadena, tis, part. (cado.)
Cadmus, i, m. a son of *Agénor*, king of *Phénicia*.
Cado, cadére, cecidi, casum, n. to fall.
Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several *Romans*.
Cæcûbum, i, n. a town of *Campania*, famous for its wine.
Cæcûbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban*; of *Cæcubum*.
Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from
Cædo, cædère, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.
Cælátus, a, um, part. from
Cælo, are, âvi, âtum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.
Cæpe, or *Cepe*, n. indec. an onion.
Cæpio, ònis, m. a *Roman consul* who commanded in *Spain*.
Cæsar, âris, m. a cognomen or surname given to the *Julian* family.
Cæstus, ūs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.
Cæsus, a, um, part. (cado.) cut; slain; beaten
- Caius*, i, m. a *Roman* prænomen.
Calais, is, m. a son of *Boreas*.
Calamitas, âtis, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from
Calâmus, i, m. a reed.
Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.
Calefacio, calefacère, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.
Calefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.
Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.
Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.
Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.
Calor, ôris, m. warmth; heat.
Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in *Spain*, opposite to *Abyla* in *Africa*.
Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a *Roman* family.
Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Calydon*, a city of *Ætolia*; *Calydonian*.
Camélus, i, c. a camel.
Camillus, i, m. (*M. Furius*), a *Roman* general.
Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of *Italy*, between *Latium* and *Lucania*.
Campester, tris, tre, adj. even plain; level; campaign; flat.
Campus, i, m. a plain; a field. the *Campus Martius*.
Cancer, cri, m. a crab.
Candidus, a, um, adj. white

- Candor**, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens**, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis**, is, c. a *dog.*
- Cannæ**, ārum, f. pl. a *village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano**, canēre, cecini, cantum, a. *to sing to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans**, tis, part. (canto.)
- Cantharus**, i, m. a *beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium**, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus**, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187 II. 5 *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessere, to flee.*
- Capiendus**, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens**, tis, part. from
- Capio**, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitālis**, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium**, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra**, æ, f. a *she-goat.*
- Captivus**, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus**, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua**, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput**, itis, n. a *head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnare, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius**, i, m. (carbo, a coal;) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer**, ēris, m. a *prison.*
- Careo**, ēre, _ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares**, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria**, æ, f. a *country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carica**, æ, f. a *fig.*
- Carmen**, inis, n. a *song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes**, is, m. a *philosopher of Cyrene, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro**, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum**, i, n. a *chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni**, ōrum, m. pl. a *people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus*

- Carpo, carpēre, carpei, carptum, a. to pluck; to tear.
- Carre, arum, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.
- Carthaginiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.
- Carthago, Inis, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthagera, a town of Spain.
- Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) dear.
- Casa, e, f. a cottage; a hut.
- Casca, e, m. the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Caesar.
- Caseus, i, m. cheese.
- Cassander, dri, m. the name of a Macedonian.
- Cassiope, ea, f. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.
- Cassius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Castalius, a, um, adj. Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.
- Castigātus, a, um, part. from Castigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to chastise; to punish.
- Castrum, i, n. a castle: castra, ōrum, pl. a camp: castra ponere, to pitch a camp; to encamp.
- Casus, ūs, m. accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.
- Catabathmus, i, m. a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.
- Catāna, e, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.
- Catanensis, e, adj. belonging to Catania; Catanean.
- Catiēnus, i, m. Catienus Plottinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.
- Catilina, e, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.
- Cato, ōnis, m. the name of a Roman family.
- Catūlus, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Lulatian tribe.
- Catūlus, i, m. the young of beasts; a whelp.
- Caucāsus, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.
- Cauda, e, f. a tail.
- Caudinus, a, um, adj. Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.
- Caula, e, f. a fold.
- Causa, e, f. a cause; a reason: a lawsuit: in causā est, or causa est, is the reason: all-

- ejus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
 Cautes, is, f. *a rock; a crag; a cliff.*
 Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware; to avoid; to shun: cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves; to guard against.*
 Caverna, æ, f. *a cave; a cavern.*
 Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
 Cecidi. See Cædo.
 Cecidi. See Cado.
 Cecini. See Cano.
 Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens; from*
 Cecrops, õpis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
 Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
 Celëber, bria, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
 Celebratus, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
 Celebritas, atis, f. (celëber,) *fame; glory; celebrity; renown.*
 Celëbro, ære, avi, atum, a. *to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
 Celeritas, atis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed; swiftness; quickness.*
 Celeriter, adv. (ila, rimé,) *swiftly.*
 Celseus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
 Celo, ære, avi, atum, a. *to hide; to conceal.*
 Celtæ, arum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
 Censeo, ère, ui, um, a. *to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*
 Censor, is, m. *a censor; a censorer; a fault-finder; a critic.*
 Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
 Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*
 Census, us, m. *a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
 Centëni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred; a hundred.*
 Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
 Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
 Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
 Centurio, õnis, m. *a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*
 Cephallenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cephalonia.*
 Cepe, see Cæpe. [nia.
 Cepi. See Capio.
 Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
 Cerbërus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
 Cercasorum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres**, *ēris*, f. *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.
- Cerno**, *cornēro*, a. § 172; to see; to perceive.
- Certāmen**, *inis*, n. (*certo*), a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: *Olympicum certāmen*, the Olympic games.
- Certē**, adv. (*his*, *issimē*), (*certus*), certainly.
- Certo**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. & n. to contend; to strive; to fight.
- Certus**, a, um, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*), certain; fixed.
- Cerva**, *æ*, f. a female deer; a hind.
- Cervinus**, a, um, adj. belonging to a stag or deer.
- Cervix**, *icis*, f. the neck; an isthmus.
- Cervus**, i, m. a male deer; a stag.
- Cessātor**, *is*, m. a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.
- Cesso**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. to cease; to loiter.
- Cetērus**, *etēra*, *etērum*, adj. (§ 105, N.) other; the other; the rest.
- Cetērum**, adv. but; however; as for the rest.
- Cetus**, i, m. a whale.
- Ceŷx**, *ycis*, m. the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.
- Chalcēdon**, *ōnis*, f. a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.
- Chaldaicus**, a, um, adj. (*Chaldæa*), Chaldean.
- Charta**, *æ*, f. paper.
- Chersthron**, *ōnis*, m. a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.
- Chersonesus**, i, f. a peninsula.
- Chilo**, *ōnis*, m. a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.
- Christus**, i, m. Christ.
- Cibus**, i, m. food; nourishment.
- Cicatrix**, *icis*, f. a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.
- Cicero**, *ōnis*, m. a celebrated Roman orator.
- Ciconia**, *æ*, f. a stork.
- Cilicia**, *æ*, f. a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.
- Cimbri**, *ōrum*, m. pl. a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.
- Cinctus**, a, um, part. (*cingo*).
- Cineas**, *æ*, m. a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.
- Cingo**, *cingere*, *cinxi*, *cinctum*, a. to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.
- Cinis**, *ēris*, d. ashes; cinders.
- Cinn¹**, *æ*, m. (L. Cornelius), a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.
- Cinnānum**, i, n. cinnamon.
- Circa**, & **Circum**, pr. & adv. about; around; in the neighborhood of.

- Circuitus, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdatus, a, um, part. from
- Circundo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circum eo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens, euntis, part. (circum eo.)
- Circumjaceo, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus, a, um, part.
- Ciris, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bæotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citō, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *quickly; from*
- Citus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic; corona civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus, a, um, part. (clando,) *shut up.*

- Clavus, i, m. *a nail; a spike.*
 Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*
 Clementia, æ, f. *clemency; mildness.*
 Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*
 Cloacæ, æ, f. *a drain; a common sewer.*
 Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
 Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*
 Clypeus, i, m. *a shield; a buckler.*
 Cn., an abbreviation of
 Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected; assembled; compelled.*
 Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*
 Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*
 Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried; burnt; baked.*
 Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked; burnt; boiled.*
 Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4; *heaven; the climate; the sky; the air; the atmosphere.*
 Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*
 Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1; *I began, or I began.*
 Cæptus, a, um, part. begun.
 Coërcere, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check; to restrain; to control.*
 Cogitatio, ònis, f. (cogito,) *a thought; a reflection.*
 Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*
 Cogito, àre, àvi, atum, a. *to think; to consider; to meditate.*
 Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)
 Cognomen, inis, n. *a surname; from*
 Cognosco, -noscere, -nôvi, -nitum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know; to learn: de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*
 Cogo, cogere, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect: agmen, to bring up the rear; to march in the rear.*
 Cohæreo, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.*
 Cohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to hold back; to restrain.*
 Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.*
 Colchi, òrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*
 Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*
 Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*
 Collare, is, n. (collum,) *a collar; a necklace.*
 Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
 Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)
 Collega, æ, m. *a colleague.*

Collegium, i, n. <i>a college; a company.</i>	<i>revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.</i>
Colligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) <i>to collect.</i>	Comitans, tia, part. (comitor.)
Collis, is, m. <i>a hill.</i>	Comitatus, a, um, part. from
Collocatus, a, um, part. from	Comitor, ari, atus sum, dep. (comea,) <i>to accompany; to attend; to follow.</i>
Colloco, are, avi, atum, a. (con & loco,) <i>to place: statuum, to erect; to set up.</i>	Commemoro, are, avi, atum, a. (con & memoro,) <i>to commemorate; to mention.</i>
Colloquium, i, n. <i>conversation; an interview; from</i>	Commendo, are, avi, atum, a. (con & mando,) <i>to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.</i>
Colluor, -loqui, -locutus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) <i>to speak together; to converse.</i>	Commeo, are, avi, atum, n. (con & meo,) <i>to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.</i>
Collum, i, n. <i>the neck.</i>	Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) <i>commerce; traffic; intercourse.</i>
Colo, colere, colui, cultum, a. <i>to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.</i>	Commigro, are, avi, atum, n. (con & migro,) <i>to emigrate; to remove.</i>
Colonia, æ, f. <i>a colony.</i>	Comminuo, -minuere, -minui, -minutum, a. (con & minuo,) <i>to dash or break in pieces; to crush.</i>
Colonus, i, m. <i>a colonist.</i>	Comminutus, a, um, part. <i>diminished; broken in pieces.</i>
Color, & Colos, oris, m. <i>a color.</i>	Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) <i>to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.</i>
Columba, æ, f. <i>a dove; a pigeon.</i>	Commissus, a, um, part. <i>intrusted; perpetrated; committed, commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or</i>
Columbare, is, n. <i>a dovecote.</i>	
Columna, æ, f. <i>a pillar; a column.</i>	
Comburo, -urere, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 4,) <i>to burn; to consume.</i>	
Comedendus, a, um, part. from	
Comedo, edere, edi, esum & estum, a. (con & edo,) <i>to eat up; to devour.</i>	
Comes, itis, c. <i>a companion.</i>	
Cometes, æ, m. <i>a comet, § 45.</i>	
Comissor, ari, atus sum, dep. <i>to</i>	

<i>fought</i> : copiis commissis, <i>forces being engaged.</i>	Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) <i>to embrace ; to comprise ; to comprehend ; to reach ; to extend : complecti amore, to love.</i>
Commoditas, atis, f. (commodus,) <i>a convenience ; commodiousness.</i>	Compōno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (con & pono,) <i>to compose ; to put together ; to arrange ; to construct ; to finish ; to compare.</i>
Commōdum, i, n. <i>an advantage ; gain.</i>	Compositus, a, um, part. <i>finished ; composed ; quieted.</i>
Commorior, -mōri & -mori, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) <i>to die together.</i>	Comprehendendus, a, um, part. <i>from</i>
Commōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & moror,) <i>to reside ; to stay at ; to remain ; to continue.</i>	Comprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) <i>to comprehend ; to seize ; to apprehend.</i>
Commōtus, a, um, part. <i>from</i>	Comprehensus, a, um, part.
Commoveo, -movere, -mōvi, -mōtum, a. (con & moveo,) <i>to move ; to excite ; to stir up ; to influence ; to induce.</i>	Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
Communico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to communicate ; to impart ; to tell ; from</i>	Conātus, a, um, part. (conor,) <i>having endeavored.</i>
Commūnis, e, adj. <i>common</i> : in commūne consulere, <i>to consult for the common good.</i>	Concedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, a. (con & cedo,) <i>to yield ; to permit ; to grant.</i>
Comœdia, æ, f. <i>a comedy.</i>	Conceptus, a, um, part. (concupio,) <i>conceived ; couched ; expressed.</i>
Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & paro,) <i>to gain ; to procure ; to get ; to compare.</i>	Concessus, a, um, part. (concedo.)
Compello, -pellere, -pūli, -pulsus, a. (con & pello,) <i>to drive ; to compel ; to force : in fugam, to put to flight.</i>	Concha, æ, f. <i>a shell-fish.</i>
Compensō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & penso,) <i>to compensate ; to make amends for.</i>	Conchylium, i, n. <i>a shell-fish.</i>
Comperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) <i>to learn ; to discover.</i>	Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to conciliate ; to unite ; to reconcile ; to acquire for one's self ; to gain ; to obtain ; from</i>
	Concilium, i, n. <i>a council.</i>
	Concio, ōnis, f. (conscio,) <i>an</i>

- assembly; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio, -cipere, -cépi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 2,) *to conceive; to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*
- Concito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite; to raise.*
- Concitor, ôris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*
- Concoquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*
- Concordia, æ, f. (concoro,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*
- Concredo, -credere, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust; to intrust.*
- Concremo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*
- Concurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together: concurratur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*
- Concutio, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*
- Conditio, ônis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*
- Conditus, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*
- Condûco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*
- Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Conféro, conferre, contuli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*
- Conficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*
- Confligo, -figere, -fixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend; to engage; to fight.*
- Conflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt; to unite; to compose.*
- Confluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*
- Confodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossam, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*
- Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to; to fly for refuge; to flee.*
- Congero, -gerere, -gessi, -gertum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together; to collect; to heap up*

- Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*
- Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*
- Conjectus, a, um, part. from
- Conjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*
- Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*
- Conjungo, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*
- Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired: conjurāti, suba. conspirators: from*
- Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire: conjurātum est, a conspiracy was formed.*
- Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*
- Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*
- Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*
- Conscendo, -scendēre, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*
- Conscensus, a, um, part. (con-scendo.)
- Conscisco, -sciscēre, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute: sibi mortem consciscēre, to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*
- Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*
- Consēdi. See Consido.
- Consenesco, -senescēre, -senui, -ino. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*
- Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*
- Consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*
- Consecūtus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*
- Consēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together: pugnam, to join battle; to fight.*
- Conservandus, a, um, part. from
- Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*
- Considens, tis, part. from
- Consido, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*
- Consilium, i, n. (constilo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice:*

- a plan; judgment; discretion; prudence; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stiti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand; to consist.*
- Consolor, âri, âtua sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort; to console.*
- Conspicuum, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspicuum, ūs, m. *a sight; a view.*
- Conspiciat, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold; to see.*
- Conspicor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to behold; to see.*
- Conspicuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm; determined; constant; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stiti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of: constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct; to build; to compose; to form; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetudo, inis, f. *habit; custom.*
- Consul, ūis, m. *a consul.*
- Consularis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul; consular.*
- vir consularis, *one who has been a consul; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulatus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise; to consult.*
- Consulto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (consulo,) *to advise together; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume; to wear out; to exhaust; to waste; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiosus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplatus, a, um, part. *observing; regarding; considering; from*
- Contemplor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to contemplate; to regard; to consider; to look at; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt; contemptuously; scornfully; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. (contemno.)
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dēre, di, tum, a. & n.

(con & tendo,) to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.

Contentio, ōnis, f. contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.

Contentus, a, um, adj. content; satisfied.

Contēro, -tārēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) to break; to pound; to waste.

Contīnena, tis, part. & adj. joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: subs. f. the continent, or main land: from

Contineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) to hold in; to contain.

Contingo, -tingēre, -tūgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) to touch: contingit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.

Continuus, a, um, adj. continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuuq alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.

Contra, prep. against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.

Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāno.)

Contradico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) to

speak against; to contradict; to oppose.

Contradictus, a, um, part. contradicted; opposed.

Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.

Contrarius, a, um, adj. contrary; opposite.

Contueor, -tuēri, -tuitus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) to regard, to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.

Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.

Contūsus, a, um, part.

Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) to grow well; to recover.

Convenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) to meet; to assemble; to come together.

Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in precea, to turn to entreating.

Conversus, a, um, part.

Conviciū, i, n. loud noise, scolding; reproach; abuse.

Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.

- Convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & voco,) to call together; to assemble.
- Convolvo, -volvĕre, -volvi, -volutum, a. (con & volvo,) to roll together: pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.
- Cooperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) to cover.
- Copia, æ, f. an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copiæ, pl. forces; troops.
- Copiosè, adv. (iūs, isēme,) copiously; abundantly.
- Coquo, coquĕre, coxi, coctum, a. to bake; to boil; to roast; to cook.
- Coqus, i, m. a cook.
- Cor, cordis, n. the heart.
- Coram, prep. in the presence of; before: adv. openly.
- Corcȳra, æ, f. an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.
- Corinthus, i, f. Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. Corinthian, belonging to Corinth: Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.
- Coriōli, ōrum, m. pl. a town of Latium.
- Coriolānus, i, m. a distinguished Roman general.
- Corium, i, n. the skin; the skin or hide of a beast.
- Cornelia, æ, f. a noble Roman lady.
- Cornelius, i, m. the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.
- Cornix, icis, f. a crow.
- Cornu, u, n. § 87; a horn.
- Corōna, æ, f. a crown.
- Corpus, ōris, n. a body; a corpse.
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio,) Corripio, -rigĕre, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) to straighten; to make better; to correct.
- Corripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) to seize.
- Corrōdo, -rodĕre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (con & rodo,) to gnaw; to corrode.
- Corrōsus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto, -rumpĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy.
- Corruo, -ruĕre, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) to fall; to decay.
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpo,) bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.
- Corsica, æ, f. an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.
- Corvinus, i, m. a surname given to M. Valerius.
- Corvus, i, m. a raven.
- Corycius, a, um, adj. Corycean of Corycus.

- Carycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos.**, an abbreviation of consul;
- Coss.**, of consules; § 328.
- Cotta**, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater**, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates**, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creâpus**, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber**, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò**, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo**, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremêra**, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco**, crescêre, crevi, cretum, a. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta**, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
- Cretensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi**. See Cresco.
- Crimen**, inis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis**, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus**, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciâtus**, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciâtus**, ûs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudelis**, e, adj. (ior, iustissimus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter**, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus**, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor**, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus**, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Crux**, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus**, i, m., & **Cubitum**, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri**. See Curro.
- Cui**, & **Cujus**. See Qui, & Quis.
- Culex**, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa**, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame.*
- Culpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus**, i, m. (dim. from culter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus**, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum**, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio**, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation*

- Caniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, atis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, inis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, are, àvi, àtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currère, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ùs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursus, us, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, odia, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclàdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclòpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllène, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
- Cynocéphalæ, àrum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly.*
- Cynocéphali, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocéphalus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynossèma, atis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecuba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrénæ, àrum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

- northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrena.*
Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrena.*
Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrena.*
Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*
Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*
Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*
- D.**
- Dædalus**, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphemus.*
Damno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to condemn.*
Damnôsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*
Danâus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*
Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)
Dans, tis, part. (do.)
Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*
Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*
Dardania, æ, f. *a country and city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.*
Datûrus, a, um, part. (do.)
Datus, a, um, part. (do.)
De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*
Dea, æ, f. § 42, 2; *a goddess.*
Debello, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*
Debeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should*
Debeor, èri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*
Debilito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*
Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*
Decêdo, -cedêre, -cassi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*
Decerno, -cernêre, -crêvi, -crêtum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was decided.*
Decem, num. adj. *ten.* [creed.
Decemvîri, ôrum, m. pl. *decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.*
Decerpo, -cerpêre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall, or come out.*
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth.*
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism.*
- Decláro**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & cláro,) *to declare*; *to show.*
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decóquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil.*
- Decórus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful.*
- Decréтус**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crévi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay.*
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down.*
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run.*
- Dedi.** See Do.
- Dedidi.** See Dedo.
- Deditio**, ónis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender.*
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self.*
- Dedúco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead.*
- Defatigo**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue.*
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect.*
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Deféro**, -ferre, -túli, -látum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow.*
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed.*
- Defleo**, ere, évi, étum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*, *to lament*; *to weep for.*
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down.*
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fúdi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter.*
- Deformitas**, átis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness.*
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vita, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish.*
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) to lead ; to live ; to dwell.
- Degusto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & gusto,) to taste.
- Deinde**, adv. (de & inde,) then ; further ; after that ; next.
- Deiotārus**, i, m. a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.
- Dejectus**, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) to throw or cast down.
- Delābor**, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.
- Delapsus**, a, um, part. descending ; having fallen.
- Delātus**, a, um, part. (deferō,) conferred.
- Delecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) to delight ; to please.
- Delectus**, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus**, a, um, part. to be destroyed ; from
- Deleo**, ere, ēvi, ētum, a. to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.
- Deliciae**, ārum, f. pl. pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.
- Delictum**, i, n. (delinquo,) a crime ; a fault.
- Deligo**, -ligere, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) to select ; to choose.
- Delinquo**, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo) to offend ; to do wrong.
- Delphicus**, a, um, adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi.
- Delphi**, ōrum, m. pl. a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.
- Delphinus**, i, m. a dolphin.
- Delta**, es, f. a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.
- Delūbrum**, i, n. a temple ; a shrine.
- Delus** or **-os**, i, f. an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Aegean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.
- Demarātus**, i, m. a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.
- Demergo**, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) to plunge ; to sink.
- Demersus**, a, um, part.
- Demetrius**, i, m. a Greek proper name.
- Demissus**, a, um, part. cast down ; descending ; from
- Demitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) to send down ; to let down ; to drop.
- Democritus**, i, m. a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.
- Demonstro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & monstro,) to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.
- Demosthenes**, is, m. the most celebrated of the Athenian orators

- Denum**, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
- Deni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, *every ten ; ten.*
- Denique**, adv. *finally ; at last.*
- Dens**, tis, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus**, a, um, adj. *thick.*
- Dentatus**, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio** or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
- Depascor**, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
- Depingo**, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
- Deploro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
- Depono**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulatus**, a, um, part. from
- Depopulo**, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deprehendo**, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
- Deprehensus**, a, um, part.
- Depulso**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*
- Descendo**, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere ; to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
- Describo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
- Desero**, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
- Desertum**, i, n. *a desert.*
- Desertus**, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
- Desiderium**, i, n. *a longing for, a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
- Desino**, -sinere, -sivi, -satum, a. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*
- Desperatus**, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
- Despero**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
- Desponsatus**, a, um, part. from
- Desponso**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affiancé.*
- Destino**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to determine ; to aim at.*
- Desum**, -esse, -fui, -futurus, ir

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. aeterius, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterrea, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, àri, àtus suum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahō, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devēho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devīnco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devōlo, àre, àvi, àtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devōro, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devōtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovère, -vōvi, -vōtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, èra, èrum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, e, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadēma, àtis, n. a *diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagōras, e, m. a *Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diāna, e, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latōna, and sister of Apollo.*
- Dīco, àre, àvi, àtum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictātor, ōris, m. a *dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, àre, àvi, àtum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. a *word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, ei, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day: in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffērens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffēro, differre, distūli, dilātum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilē, adv. (iūs, līmē,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, âtis, f. § 101, 1; *difficulty*; *trouble*; *embarrassment*; *poverty*.
- Digitus**, i, m. *a finger*; *a finger's breadth*.
- Dignatus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing*; *thought worthy*.
- Dignitas**, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity*; *honor*; *office*.
- Dignor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy*; *to vouchsafe*; *to deign*; from
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy*.
- Dilano**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces*.
- Diligenter**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *diligently*; *carefully*.
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love*.
- Dimicatio**, ônis, f. *a fight*; *a contest*; *a battle*; from
- Dimico**, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight*: *dimicatum est, a battle was fought*.
- Dimissus**, a, um, part. from
- Dimitto**, -mittère, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss*; *to let go*.
- Diogènes**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinòpe, a city of Asia Minor*.
- Diomedes**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior*; also, *a cruel king of Thrace*.
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse*.
- Direpturus**, a, um, part. (diripio,) *about to decude*.
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo**, -imère, -emi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide*; *to part*; *to separate*; *to decide*.
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob*; *to plunder*; *to pillage*; *to sack*; *to destroy*.
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rütum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy*; *to overthrow*; *to raze*.
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful*; *terrible*; *direful*; *ominous*.
- Dirütus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discèdo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart*; *to go away*.
- Discerpo**, -cerpère, -cerpei, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces*.
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipulus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil*; *a scholar*.
- Disco**, discère, didici, a. *to learn*.
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension*; *disagreement*; *discord*.
- Discordo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance*; *to differ*.
- Discrepo**, âre, âvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ*; *to disagree*.
- Disertè**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *clearly*; *eloquently*.

- Disputatio**, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion*; from
- Dispūto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Disseminō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissēro**, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium**, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis**, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans**, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo**, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto**, stare, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo**, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Ditis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu**, adv. (utiūs, utissimē, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus**, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus**, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas**, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus**, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello**, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus**, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives**, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido**, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus**, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus**, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus**, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do**, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: poenas, to suffer punishment: crimini, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo**, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas**, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina**, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus**, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodona**, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter*

- Doleo**, *ere*, *ui*, *n.* to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.
- Dolor**, *ōris*, *m.* pain; sorrow; grief.
- Delus**, *i*, *m.* a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.
- Domesticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*domus*.) domestic.
- Domicilium**, *i*, *n.* a habitation; a house; an abode.
- Domina**, *æ*, *f.* (*dominus*.) a mistress.
- Dominatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.
- Domīnus**, *i*, *m.* master; owner; lord.
- Domītus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* from
- Domo**, *āre*, *ui*, *itum*, *a.* to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.
- Domus**, *ūs* & *i*, *f.* § 89, 1; a house: *domi*, at home: *domo*, from home: *domum*, home.
- Donec**, *adv.* until; as long as.
- Dono**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*donum*.) to give; to present.
- Donum**, *i*, *n.* a gift; an offering; a present.
- Dormio**, *ire*, *ivi*, *itum*, *n.* to sleep.
- Dorsum**, *i*, *n.* the back.
- Dos**, *dotis*, *f.* a portion; a dowry.
- Draco**, *ōnis*, *m.* a dragon; a species of serpent.
- Druidæ**, *ārum*, *m.* pl. Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.
- Dubitatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* a doubt; hesitation; question; from
- Dubito**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* to hesitate; to doubt.
- Ducenti**, *æ*, *a*, *num.* *adj.* pl. two hundred.
- Duco**, *cēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* to lead; to conduct: *uxōrem*, to take a wife; to marry: *exequias*, to perform funeral rites; *murum*, to build a wall.
- Ductus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* led.
- Duilius**, *i*, *m.* (*Caius*.) a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.
- Dulcis**, *e*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*.) sweet; pleasant.
- Dum**, *adv.* & *conj.* while; whilst; as long as; until.
- Duo**, *æ*, *o*, *num.* *adj.* pl. § 118, 1, two.
- Duodēcim**, *num.* *adj.* ind. pl. twelve.
- Duodecim**, *us*, *a*, *um*, *num.* *adj.* the twelfth.
- Duodeviginti**, *num.* *adj.* ind. pl. § 118, 4; eighteen.
- Duritia**, *æ*, & *Durities*, *ei*, *f.* § 101, 1; hardness; from
- Durus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*.) hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.
- Dux**, *cis*, *c.* a leader; a guide a commander

E.

- E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*
- Ea. See Ia.
- Ebibo, -bibere, -bibi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*
- Ebrietas, âtia, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*
- Ebur, ôria, n. *ivory.*
- Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*
- Edidi. See Edo.
- Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*
- Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*
- Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*
- Educatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Edûco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*
- Edûco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*
- Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*
- Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*
- Efflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*
- Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*
- Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fûsum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*
- Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*
- Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinan grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*
- Egêro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*
- Egestus, a, um, part.
- Egi. See Ago.
- Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.
- Egredior, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*
- Egregiè, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*
- Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*
- Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)
- Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*
- Elabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
 Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
 Elephantis, idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
 Elephantus, i, & Eléphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
 Eleusinii, ōrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
 Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres*
 Elido, -lidere, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lædo,) *to crush.*
 Eligo, -ligere, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*
 Elóquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elóquor,) *eloquent.*
 Eloquētia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
 Elóquor, -lôqui, -locûtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
 Eluceo, -lucere, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
 Emergo, -inergere, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
 Eminéo, ère, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
 Emitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
 Emo, emere, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*
 Emorior, -môri or -mori, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
 Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
 Enascor, -nasci, -nâtus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
 Enâtus, a, um, part. *born of.*
 Enêco, -necare, -necâvi or -necui, -necâtum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
 Enervo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
 Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
 Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
 Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
 Enuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
 Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
 Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
 Eòus, i, m. *the morning star.*
 Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
 Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
 Ephesus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Cæjster.*
 Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alceus, and brother of Otos*

- Epimenides**, is, m. *a poet of Gnosus, in Crete.*
- Epirus**, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*
- Epistola**, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*
- Epulor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*
- Epulum**, i, n. sing., & **Epulæ**, ârum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*
- Eques**, tis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*
- Equidem**, conj. (ego & quidem) *indeed; I for my part.*
- Equitatus**, ūs, m. *cavalry.*
- Equus**, i, m. *a horse.*
- Eram**, Ero, &c. See § 153.
- Ereptus**, a, una, part. (eripio.)
- Erga**, prep. *towards.*
- Ergo**, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*
- Erinaceus**, i, m. *a hedgehog.*
- Eripio**, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*
- Erro**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*
- Erôdo**, -rodere, -rôsi, -rôsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*
- Erudio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*
- Eruditio**, ōnis, f. *instruction; learning.*
- Eruditus**, a, um, part. (erudio.)
- Ease**, **Essem**, &c. See Sam.
- Eauriens**, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*
- Esurio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*
- Et**, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*
- Etiam**, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*
- Etruria**, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*
- Etrusci**, ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*
- Etruscus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*
- Eubœa**, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Boœtia.*
- Eumènes**, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*
- Euphémus**, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*
- Euphrâtes**, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*
- Euripides**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*
- Euripus**, i, m. *a narrow strait between Boœtia and Eubœa.*
- Eurôpa**, æ, f. *the daughter of Agénor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. *a river of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from Εὐξεινος, *hospitable*;) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evādo**, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Evertō**, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evōmo**, -vomere, -vomui, -vomitum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex**, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (exigo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exanimo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & animus,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco**, -ardescere, -arsi, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out*
- Exaspéro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excēdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello**, -celere, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cedo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excido**, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum, a. (ex & cado,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excisus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excito**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (excito,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclāmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Excludo**, -cludere, -clūsi, -clūsum, a. (ex & claudio,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excólo**, -colere, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate to exercise*

Excrucio , āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & crucio,) <i>to torment; to trouble.</i>	Existūno , āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & existimo,) <i>to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.</i>
Excubias , ārum, f. pl. (excūbo,) <i>a guard; a watch; a sentinel.</i>	Exitium , i, n. (exeo,) <i>destruction; ruin.</i>
Excusatio , ōnis, f. (excūso,) <i>an excusing; an excuse; an apology.</i>	Exitus , ūs, m. <i>an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.</i>
Exēdo , -edēro & -esse, -ēdi, -esum, irr. a. (ex & ēdo, § 181,) <i>to eat; to eat up; to devour.</i>	Exorātus , a, um, part. (exōro,) <i>entreated; influenced; induced.</i>
Exemplum , i, n. <i>an example; an instance.</i>	Exorior , -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) <i>to rise; to arise; to appear.</i>
Exequiās . / See <i>Exsequiās</i> .	Exorno , āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & orno,) <i>to adorn; to deck.</i>
Exerceo , ēre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) <i>to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.</i>	Exōro , āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & oro,) <i>to entreat or beseech earnestly.</i> § 197, 5.
Exercitus , ūs, m. <i>an army.</i>	Exortus , a, um, part. (exorior,) <i>risen; having arisen.</i>
Exhaurio , -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) <i>to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.</i>	Expecto or -specto , āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & specto,) <i>to look for; to wait for.</i>
Exigo , -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) <i>to drive away; to banish.</i>	Expedio , ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) <i>to free; to extricate: expēdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.</i>
Exigua , a, um, adj. <i>small; scanty.</i>	Expeditio , ōnis, f. <i>an expedition.</i>
Exilis , e, adj. <i>slender; small; thin.</i>	Expello , -pellēre, -pūli, -pulsus, a. (ex & pello,) <i>to expel; to banish.</i>
Exilium , i, n. (ex & solum,) <i>exile; banishment.</i>	Expers , tis, adj. (ex & pars,) <i>without; devoid; void of; destitute of.</i>
Eximie , adv. <i>remarkably; very; from</i>	Expēto , ēre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) <i>to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.</i>
Eximius , a, um, adj. (eximo,) <i>extraordinary; remarkable.</i>	
Existimatio , ōnis, f. <i>opinion; reputation; respect; from</i>	

- Expio, are, avi, atum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate; to appease.*
- Expleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*
- Explico, are, avi & ui, atum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*
- Explorator, òria, m. (exploro,) *a spy; a scout.*
- Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.*
- Expòno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain; to set forth; to expose.*
- Exprobro, are, avi, atum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*
- Expugno, are, avi, atum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.*
- Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)
- Exsequiæ, arum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*
- Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out; to leap forth.*
- Exspiro or -piro, are, avi, atum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*
- Extinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead; from* —
- Exstinguo, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*
- Exstructus, or Extractus, a, um, part. *from* —
- Exstruo, or Extruo, -struère, -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build; to pile up to construct.*
- Exsurgo, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surge,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*
- Exter, or Extèrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrèmus,) *foreign; strange; outward.*
- Extò, extàre, extiti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be; to remain; to be extant.*
- Extorqueo, -torquère, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*
- Extra, prep. *beyond; without; except.*
- Extractus a, um, part. *from* —
- Extraho. -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*
- Extrèmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

F.

- Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*
- Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family*
- Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity*

- Fabrico**, *äre, ävi, ätum, a.* (*faber*),
to make; to forge; to manu-
facture.
- Fabula**, *æ, f.* (*fari*), *a story; a
fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulosus**, *a, um, adj.* *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, *a, um, part.* (*facio*.)
- Faciens**, *tis, part.* (*facio*.)
- Facies**, *iei, f.* *a face; appear-
ance.*
- Facile**, *adv.* (*iüs, iümè*), *easily;
willingly; clearly; undoubt-
edly; from*
- Facilis**, *e, adj.* (*facio*), *easy.*
- Facinus**, *oris, n.* *a deed; a crime;
an exploit; from*
- Facio**, *facère, feci, factum, a.* *to
do; to make; to value: fac-
ère iter, to perform a jour-
ney; to travel: malè facère,
to injure; to hurt: sacra fa-
cère, to offer sacrifice: facère
pluria, to value higher: fac,
take care; cause.*
- Factum**, *i, n.* *an action; a
deed.*
- Facturus**, *a, um, part.* (*facio*.)
- Factus**, *a, um, part.* *made; done:
facta obviam, meeting: prædâ
factâ, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, *a, um, adj.* *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, *örum, m. pl.* *a town of
Etruria.*
- Falernus**, *i, m.* *a mountain of
Campania, famous for its
wine.*
- Falernus**, *a, um, adj.* *belonging
to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, *örum, m. pl.* *the inhab-
itants of Faliscia.*
- Fama**, *æ, f.* *fame; reputation;
report.*
- Famelicus**, *a, um, adj.* *hungry;
from*
- Fames**, *is, f.* *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, *æ, f.* *a family; servants.*
- Familiaris**, *e, adj.* *of the same
family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, *ätis, f.* *friendship;
intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, *adv.* *familiarly; on
terms of intimacy.*
- Famula**, *æ, f.* *a maid; a female
servant or slave.*
- Fas**, *n. ind.* *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascia**, *is, m.* *a bundle; a sag-
ot: fasces, pl. bundles of
birchen rods, carried before
the Roman magistrates, with
an axe bound up in the mid-
dle of them.*
- Fatälis**, *e, adj.* *fatal; ordained
by fate.*
- Fateor**, *fatëri, fassus, sum, dep.*
to confess.
- Fatidicus**, *a, um, adj.* (*fatum &
dico*), *prophetic.*
- Fatigatus**, *a, um, part.* *from*
- Fatigo**, *äre, ävi, ätum, a.* *to
weary.*
- Fatum**, *i, n.* *fate; destiny: fata,
pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, *abl. f.* *the throat: pl. fau-
ces, the throat; the jaws; the
straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustulus**, *i, m.* *the shepherd of*

- whom *Romulus* and *Romus* were brought up.
- Faveo**, *favere*, *favi*, *fautum*, *n.* to favor.
- Favor**, *oria*, *m.* favor; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febria**, *is*, *f.* a fever.
- Feci**. See **Facio**.
- Felicitas**, *atis*, *f.* (*felix*, § 101, 1,) felicity; good fortune; happiness.
- Felicitate**, *adv.* (*iuss*, *issimè*,) fortunately; happily; successfully.
- Felis**, *is*, *f.* a cat.
- Felix**, *icis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*,) happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina**, *æ*, *f.* a female; a woman.
- Femineus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* female; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera**, *æ*, *f.* a wild beast.
- Ferax**, *acis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*,) (*fero*,) fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Perè**, *adv.* almost; nearly; about: *ferè nullus*, scarcely any one.
- Ferens**, *tis*, *part.* (*fero*.)
- Ferinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fera*,) of wild beasts.
- Fero**, *ferre*, *tuli*, *latum*, *irr. a.* to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: *ferre manum*, to stretch forth; to extend: *ferunt*, they say.
- Feror**, *ferri*, *latus sum*, *pass. to* be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: *fertur*, *imp.* it is said.
- Ferox**, *ocis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*,) wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* iron; obdurate; from
- Ferrum**, *i*, *n.* iron; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis**, *e*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*,) (*fero*,) fertile; fruitful.
- Fertilitas**, *atis*, *f.* fertility; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferula**, *æ*, *f.* a staff; a reed.
- Ferus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo**, *fervere*, *ferui*, *n.* to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* weary; tired; fatigued.
- Festum**, *i*, *n.* a feast; from
- Festus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* festive; joyful; merry.
- Ficus**, *i* & *us*, *f.* a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidelis**, *e*, *adj.* faithful; from
- Fides**, *ei*, *f.* fidelity; faith: in *fidem*, in confirmation: in *fidem accipere*, to receive under one's protection.
- Figo**, *figere*, *fixi*, *fixum*, *a.* to fix; to fasten.
- Filia**, *æ*, *f.* § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius**, *i*, *m.* § 52; a son.
- Findo**, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*, *a.* to split; to cleave

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning; pretending; from*
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend; to devise; to feign; to form; to make.*
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end; to finish; to terminate; from*
- Finis**, is, d. *the end; a boundary; a limit: fines*, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country, &c.*
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis) *neighboring.*
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made; to become; to happen: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.*
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (firmus,) *firmly; securely.*
- Firmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to confirm; to establish; from*
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm; strong; secure.*
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed; permanent.*
- Flagello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to whip; to scourge; to lash.*
- Flagitiosus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful; infamous; outrageous; from*
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action; an outrage; a crime; a dishonor; villany.*
- Flagro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to burn; to be on fire; to suffer; to be oppressed; to be violent.*
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow.*
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame.*
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend; to bow; to turn; to move; to prevail upon.*
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep; to lament.*
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping; tears.*
- Flevo**, ōnis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine, now the Zuyder-zee.*
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent; changed; turned.*
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, l. 1,) *to bloom; to blossom; to flourish; to be distinguished.*
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower; a blossom.*
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluō,) *a wave.*
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow.*
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river.*
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig; to pierce; to bore.*
- Fœcunditas**, ātis, f. *fruitfulness; from*
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful; fertile.*
- Fœdus**, ēris, n. *a league; a treaty.*
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf.*
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain; a source; a spring.*
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be: fore, to*

- be about to be; it would or will come to pass.
- Foris, adv. abroad.
- Forma, m, f. a form; shape; figure; beauty.
- Formica, m, f. an ant.
- Formido, inia, f. fear; dread; terror.
- Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. fearful; timorous.
- Formositas, atis, f. beauty; elegance; from
- Formosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) beautiful; handsome.
- Fortasse, adv. (fors,) perhaps.
- Fortē, adv. (fors,) accidentally; by chance.
- Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) bold; brave; courageous.
- Fortiter, adv. (ius, issimē,) (fortis,) bravely.
- Fortitudo, inia, f. (fortis,) boldness; bravery.
- Fortuna, m, f. (fors,) fortune; chance.
- Forum, i, n. the market-place; the forum; the court of justice.
- Fossa, m, f. (fodio,) a ditch; a trench; a moat.
- Fovea, m, f. a pit.
- Foveo, fovere, fovi, fotum, a. to keep warm; to cherish.
- Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
- Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) frail; perishable.
- Fragilitas, atis, f. (fragilis,) frailty; weakness.
- Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) a fragment; a piece.
- Frango, frangere, fregi, fractum, a. to break; to break in pieces; to weaken; to destroy.
- Frater, tris, m. a brother.
- Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (frans, § 128, 4,) fraudulent; deceitful; treacherous.
- Frequens, tia, adj. (ior, issimus,) frequent; numerous.
- Fretum, i, n. a strait; a sea.
- Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricatum, a. to rub.
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cold; from
- Frigus, ōria, n. cold.
- Frons, frondis, f. a leaf of a tree; a branch with leaves.
- Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) fruit; produce.
- Fragis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) corn: fruges, um, pl. fruits; the various kinds of corn.
- Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) corn, wheat.
- Fruor, frui, fruitus & fructus, dep. to enjoy.
- Frustrā, adv. in vain; to no purpose.
- Frustratus, a, um, part. from Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) to frustrate; to deceive.
- Frutex, icis, m. a shrub; a bush.
- Fuga, m, f. a flight.

- Fugax**, ácia, adj. swift; *fleeing*.
Fugiens, tia, part. from
Fugio, fugère, fugi, fugitum, n.
 & a. to fly; to escape; to
 avoid; to flee; to flee from.
Fugo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to put to
 flight; to drive off; to chase.
Fui, Fuîram, &c. See **Sum**.
Fulgeo, fulgère, fulsi, n. to shine.
Fuligo, inis, f. soot.
Fullo, ônis, m. a fuller.
Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) thun-
 der; a thunderbolt; light-
 ning.
Funâle, is, n. (funis,) a torch.
Funditus, adv. (fundus,) from the
 foundation; utterly.
Fundo, fundère, fudi, fusum, a.
 to pour out; lacrymas, to shed
 tears; hostes, to scatter; to
 rout; to discomfit.
Fundus, i, m. the bottom of any
 thing; also, a farm; a field.
Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) (funus,) fatal; destruc-
 tive.
Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep.
 to perform or discharge an of-
 fice; to do; to execute: fato,
 to die.
Funis, is, d. a rope; a cable.
Funus, êris, n. a funeral; fune-
 ral obsequies.
Fur, furis, c. a thief.
Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) a
 little fork: Furculæ Caudi-
 næ, the Caudine Forks, a
 narrow defile in the country
 of the Hirpini, in Italy, where
 the Romans were defeated by
 the Samnites.
Furiôsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) fu-
 rious; mad.
Furius, i, m. the name of several
 Romans, as of M. Furius Ca-
 millus, a distinguished gen-
 eral.
Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)
Futûrus, a, um, part. (sum,)
 about to be; future.
- G.
- Gades**, ium, f. pl. the name of an
 island and town in Spain,
 near the straits of Gibraltar,
 now Cadiz.
Gaditânus, a, um, adj. of Gades
 or Cadiz: fretum Gaditânum,
 the straits of Gibraltar.
Galatia, æ, f. a country in the in-
 terior of Asia Minor.
Gallia, æ, f. Gaul, a country
 formerly extending from the
 Pyrenees to the Rhine, and
 along the northern part of
 Italy to the Adriatic.
Galliæ, pl. the divisions of Gaul.
Gallicus, a, um, adj. belonging
 to Gaul; Gallic.
Gallina, æ, f. a hen.
Gallinaceus, i, m. a cock.
Gallus, i, m. a cock.
Gallus, i, m. an inhabitant of
 Gallia; a Gaul; also, a cog-
 nomen of several Romans

- Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*
- Garumna, m, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*
- Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*
- Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*
- Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*
- Geminus, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*
- Gemmatus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*
- Gemmo, are, avi, atum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*
- Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*
- Genéro, are, avi, atum, a. (genuus,) *to beget; to produce.*
- Generositas, atis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*
- Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*
- Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*
- Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*
- Genui. *See Gigno.*
- Genus, éris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*
- Geometria, m, f. *geometry.*
- Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*
- Germanus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*
- Germania, m, f. *Germany.*
- Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*
- Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospère gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*
- Geryon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*
- Gestans, tis, part. from
- Gesto, are, avi, atum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*
- Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gesta, see Res.*
- Getæ, trum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*
- Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*
- Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*
- Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*
- Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*
- Glacies, ei, f. *ice.*
- Gladiator, óris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*
- Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*
- Gladius, i, m. *a sword.*

- Glans, dia, f. *matst*; *an acorn*.
 Glisco, ère, n. *to increase*.
 Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.
 Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to boast*.
 Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Laontinus*.
 Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, litus, § 125, 2), *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.
 Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family*.
 Gradion, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.
 Gradus, ùs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.
 Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.
 Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—*suba. a Greek*.
 Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.
 Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis*.
 Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.
 Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 194; *thanks*; *agere grates, to thank*.
 Gratis, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requital*; *gratitude*; *habere, to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*; *in gratiam, in favor of*; *gratia, for the sake*.
 Gratulatus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*.
 Gratulor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*.
 Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.
 Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unwholesome*; *noctuous*; *gravis somnus, sound sleep*.
 Gravitus, âtia, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.
 Graviter, adv. (ius, issimè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.
 Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.
 Gregatim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.
 Gressus, ùs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.
 Grex, gie, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.
 Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.
 Gubernator, ôris, m. (guberno,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.
 Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cyclopes*.
 Gyges, in, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.
 Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.
- H.
- Habens, tis, part. *from*.
 Habeo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to possess*.

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.
- Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (habeo,) to dwell; to inhabit.
- Habitūrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. *habit*; *form*; *dress*; *attire*; *manner*.
- Hæcētus, adv. (hic & tenus,) *hitherto*; *thus far*.
- Hædriānus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome*.
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen*.
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. *the halcyon or kingfisher*. — See Alcyōne.
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus*.
- Hamilcar, āris, m. *a Carthaginian general*.
- Hannibal, ālis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar*.
- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general*.
- Hæmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus*.
- Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures*.
- Hæruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims*.
- Hædrūbal, ālis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal*.
- Hæsta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance*.
- Hand, adv. *not*.
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow*.
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed*.
- Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught*.
- Hebes, ētis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim*.
- Hebesco, ēre, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull; to grow dim*.
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace*.
- Hecūba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy*.
- Hedera, æ, f. *ivy*.
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrena*.
- Helēna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus*.
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Boeotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses*.
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland*.
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia*.
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrum, i, m. *the herb hellebore*.
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be*

- tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
 Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
 Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
 Herbîdus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
 Hercûles, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmæna.*
 Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
 Heres, or Hæres, êdis, c. *an heir.*
 Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thestinus.*
 Hero, ùs, (§ 69, E. 4.) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
 Ilosperus, i, m. *a son of Iapetus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
 Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
 Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
 Hiatus, ùs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
 Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
 Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
 Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
 Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134 *this; he; she, &c.*
 Hiempsal, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
 Hiems, êmis, f. *winter.*
 Hiëro, ônis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
 Hierosolyma, æ, f. & Hierosolyma, ôrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
 Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
 Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
 Hinnitus, ùs, m. *a neighing.*
 Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
 Hio, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
 Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*
 Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
 Hippomènes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Alalanta.*
 Hippopotâmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
 Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
 Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
 Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
 Hodieque, *to this day; to this time.*
 Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
 Homêrus, i, m. *Homer, the poet.*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, inia, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3.) honorably: parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortatus, us, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. hith. r: huc — illuc, hither — thither; now here — now there.
- Hujusmôdi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5.) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2.) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, 1, R. 3.
- Hyæna, æ, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ἵνδρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, icia, f. a porcupine.

I.

- Iapêtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.
- Ibêrus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

- Ibi**, adv. *there; here; then.*
Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*
Ibis, *idis*, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædalus.*
Icarius, a, um, adj. of *Icārus; Icarian.*
Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*
Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἰχθυος, a footstep; a track.*
Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike: fœdus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*
Ictus, a, um, part.
Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow; a stroke.*
Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*
Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida: mons Idæus, mount Ida.*
Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6; *the same.*
Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit; suitable.*
Igitur, conj. *therefore.*
Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*
Ignavus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle; inactive; cowardly.*
Ignis, is, m. *fire; flame.*
Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble; mean; unknown.*
Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant; not to know.*
Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*
- Ilium**, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*
Illātus, a, um, part. (from infero,) *brought in; inflicted upon; inferred.*
Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; he; she; it; the former: pl. they; those.*
Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurement; an enticement.*
Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place; immediately; instantly.*
Illuc, adv. *thither: huc — illuc, now here — now there.*
Illustis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious; famous; celebrated.*
Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten; to illustrate; to render famous; to celebrate; to make renowned.*
Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*
Imāgo, inis, f. *an image; a picture; a figure; a resemblance.*
Imbecillia, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak; feeble.*
Imber, bris, m. *a shower; a rain.*
Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation: ad imitationem, in imitation: from*
Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate; to copy.*
Immānis, e, adj. *monstrous; cruel; huge; enormous; dreadful.*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ere, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immolo**, are, avi, atum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in & mortalis,) *immortal.*
- Immotus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutatus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immuto**, are, avi, atum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tis, adj. (in & patiōs,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to impede; to hinder; to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impense**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperator**, ōris, m. (impēro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (impēro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (ior, istimius,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impēro**, are, avi, atum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tis, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impētro**, are, avi, atum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impētus**, ūs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to fill to accomplish; to perform.*

- Imphectus, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*
- Implico, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*
- Implicor, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*
- Imploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*
- Impôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*
- Importunus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*
- Impositus, a, um, part. (impôno.)
- Improbatus, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*
- Improbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probo,) *to disapprove; to reject.*
- Imprôbus, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*
- Imprudens, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*
- Impugnâturus, a, um, part. from
- Impugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*
- Impônê, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*
- Imus, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 195, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*
- In, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*
- Inânis, a, adj. *pain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*
- Inaresco, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*
- Incêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*
- Incendo, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*
- Incensus, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*
- Incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, iestmus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*
- Inchoo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*
- Incidens, tis, part. from
- Incido, -cidere, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*
- Incipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*
- Incito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*
- Inclûdo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*

- Inclusus**, a, um, part. (inclūdo.)
Inclutus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
Incola, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
Incolō, colēre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colō,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
Incolūmis, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
Incompertus, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
Inconsideratē, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
Incredibiliter, adv. *incredibly.*
Incrementum, i, n. (increasco,) *an increase.*
Incrēpo, āre, ui, itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
Incultē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *rudely; plainly; from*
Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colō,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
Incumbo, -cumbēre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to; gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
Incurso, ōnis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
Inde, adv. *thence; from thence.*
Index, icis, d. (indico,) *an index, a mark; a sign.*
India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
Indico, cēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
Indictus, a, um, part.
Indicus, a, um, adj. *of India - Indian.*
Indigēna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
Indoles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
Induco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
Inductus, a, um, part.
Induo, -duēre, -dui, -dūtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
Industria, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
Indūtus, a, um, part. (induo.)
Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
Ineo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form*
Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenseless; unarmed.*
Inertia, æ, f. (inert,) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

- Infamia**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous*; *disgraceful*.
Infans, tia, c. *an infant*; *a child*.
Inferi, ōrum, m. pl. *the infernal regions*; *Hades*; *Orcus*; *the infernal gods*; *the shades*.
Inferior, us, adj. comp. *See Inferus*.
Infero, inferre, intōli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against*; *to bring upon*; *to inflict upon*: bellum, *to make war upon*.
Inferus, a, um, adj. (inferior, inferus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low*; *humble*.
Infesto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest*; *to disturb*; *to molest*; *to vex*; *to plague*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; from
Infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile*: *inimical*.
Infigo, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix*; *to fasten*; *to drive in*.
Infinitus, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite*; *unbounded*; *vast*; *immense*: infinitum argenti, *an immense quantity of silver*: infinita nobilitas, *a vast number*.
Infirmus, a, um, adj. *weak*; *infirm*.
Infixus, part. (infigo.)
Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame*; *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to animate*.
Inflatus, a, um, part. *blown upon*; *puffed up*.
Infigo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & figo,) *to inflict*.
Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.
Infrendens, tia, part. from
Infrendeo, āre, ui, n. (in & frendo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.
Infringo, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces*; *to diminish*; *to make void*.
Infundo, -fundere, -fūdi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in*: infunditur, *it empties*.
Ingenium, i, n. *the disposition*; *genius*; *talents*; *character*.
Ingens, tia, adj. *great*; *very great*.
Ingēnuus, a, um, adj. *free-born*; *free*; *noble*; *ingenuous*.
Ingredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in*; *to enter*; *to come in*; *to walk*; *to walk upon*; *to go*.
Ingressus, a, um, part.
Ingruo, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade*; *to assail*; *to pour down*, *to fall upon suddenly*.
Inhæreo, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in*: cogitationibus, *to be fixed or lost in thought*.
Inhio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for*; *to desire*.
Inimicus, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical*; *hostile*.
Inimicus, i, m. *an enemy*.

- Iniquè**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly*; *unequally*.
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement*; *a beginning*.
- Initurus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin*.
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon*.
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury*; *an insult*.
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon*.
- Innitor**, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon*; *to rest upon*.
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence*.
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notescō,) *to be known*; *to become known*.
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless*.
- Innumerabilia**, e, adj. (in & numerabilia,) *innumerable*.
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable*.
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inopa,) *want*.
- Inōpus**, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born*.
- In- or im- primis**, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly*; *especially*.
- Inquam**, or **Inquo**, def. *I say*; § 183, 5.
- Inquinō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute*; *to stain*; *to soil*.
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quisivi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire*; *to investigate*.
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness*.
- Insanio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad*.
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe*; *to write upon*.
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insecō,) *an insect*.
- Insequens**, tis, part. *succeeding*; *subsequent*; *following*; from
- Insequor**, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow*.
- Insidens**, tis, part. from
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sēsum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon*.
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush*; *ambuscade*; *treachery*; *deceit*: per insidias, *treacherously*.
- Insidians**, tis, part. from
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait*; *to lie in ambush*; *to deceive*.
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark*; *a token*; *an ensign*; from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished*; *eminent*.
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon*; *to insist*.
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably*.
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, insolens,) *insolent*; *haughty*.

- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, insolē), *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans, tis**, part. from **Inspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instaturus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institutum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituto.)
- Insto**, -stare, -stiti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insübres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insula**, e, f. *an island.*
- Insuper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Integer**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, erimus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegere, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas**, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from **Intelligo**, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & ia,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficere, -fēci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Interim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

Interfucio, -fucere, -fuci, -enatum,
a. (inter & fucio,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*

Interior, -us, adj. (sup. intimus,
§ 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

Interius, adv. farther in the inter-
rior.

Interiectus, a, um, part. cast be-
tween: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.

Interjicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum,
a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*

Internecio, -ōnis; f. (internēco,) ruin; destruction: ad inter-
necionem, with a general massacre.

Internodium, i, n. (inter & no-
du,) the space between two knots; a joint.

Internus, a, um, adj. internal:
mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.

Interpres, -ētis, c. an interpreter.

Interregnum, i, n. (inter & reg-
num,) an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.

Interrōgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, a. (in-
ter & rogo,) to ask.

Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (in-
ter & sum,) to be present at.

Intervallum, i, n. (inter & val-
lum,) an interval; a space; a distance.

Intervenire, -tis, part. from

Intervenire, -venire, -vēni, -ventum,

a. (inter & venire,) *to come between; to intervene.*

Intexo, -ere, -ui, -tum, a. (in &
texo,) to interweave.

Intimus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp.
interior, § 126, 1,) innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.

Intra, prep. within:—adv. inward.

Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in &
trepidus,) fearless; intrepid.

Intro, -ire, -avi, -ātum, a. to enter.

Introduco, -ducere, -duxi, -duc-
tum, a. (intro & duco,) to lead in; to introduce.

Introitus, -us, m. (introeo,) an en-
trance.

Intuens, -tis, part. from

Intueor, -eri, -itus sum, dep. (in &
tueor,) to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.

Intus, adv. within.

Inusitatus, a, um, adj. unaccus-
tomed; unusual; extraordinary.

Inutilis, e, adj. useless.

Invado, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum,
a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assault; to fall upon.*

Invenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum,
a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*

Inventus, a, um, part.

Investigo, -are, -avi, -ātum, a. (in
& vestigo,) to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover.

- Invicem, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually*; *in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.
- Invictus, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered*; *impenthrable*; *invulnerable*.
- Invidia, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy*; *hatred*.
- Invisus, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated*; *hateful*; *obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.
- Invitatus, a, um, part. *invited*; *entertained*:—suba, *a guest*.
- Invito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to invite*.
- Invius, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible*; *impassable*; *impenetrable*.
- Invoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon*; *to invoke*.
- Ionæ, um, m. pl. *Ionians*; *the inhabitants of Ionia*.
- Ionia, æ, f. *Ionia*; *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.
- Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia*; *Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.
- Iphicrātes, is, m. *an Athenian general*.
- Iphigenia, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.
- Ipsæ, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself*; *she herself*; *itself*; or *simply he*; *she*; *it*: et ipse, *he also*; *before a verb of the first or second person, I*; *thou*: ego ipse, *I myself*; tu ipse, *thou thyself*, &c.
- Ira, æ, f. *anger*; *rage*.
- Irascor, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.
- Irātus, a, um, adj. *angry*.
- Ire. See Eo.
- Irreparabilis, e, adj. *irreparable*; *irrecoverable*.
- Irretio, ire, āvi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle*; *to insnare*.
- Irretitus, part. *entangled*; *caught*.
- Irridens, tis, part. from
- Irrideo, dēre, āvi, m, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride*; *to laugh at*.
- Irriġo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water*; *to bedew*; *to moisten*.
- Irrito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to irritate*; *to provoke*; *to incite*.
- Irruens, tis, part. from
- Irruo, uēre, ūi, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush*; *to rush in, into, or upon*; *to attack*.
- Is, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this*; *he*, *she*; *it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state*; *to be upon the point*.
- Issus, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.
- Issicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.
- Isocrātes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- Iste, a, um, pro. § 134; *that*; *that*

person or thing; he; she; it.
§ 907, R. 25.

Ister, tri, m. the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.

Isthmicus, a, um, adj. Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.

Isthmus, i, m. an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.

Ita, adv. so; in such a manner; even so; thus.

Italia, æ, f. Italy.

Itälus, a, um, adj. Italian.

Itäli, subs. the Italians.

Itälicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Italy; Italian.

Itäque, adv. and so; therefore.

Iter, itinëris, n. a journey; a road; a march.

Itërum, adv. again; once more; a second time.

Ithäca, æ, f. a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.

Itëdem, adv. in like manner; likewise; also.

Itörus, a, um, part. (eo.)

Ivi. See Eo.

J.

Jacens, tis, part. from

Jaceo, ère, ui, n. to lie; to be situated.

Jacio, jacëre, jëci, jactum, a. to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.

Jacto, äre, ävi, ätum, äseq. (acio,) to throw about; to toss; to agitate.

Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) cast; thrown.

Jaculor, äri, ätus sum, dep. to hurl; to dart; to shoot.

Jam, adv. now; already; presently; even.

Jamdüdum, adv. long ago.

Janicülum, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome.

Jason, önia, m. the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.

Jejunus, a, um, adj. fasting; hungry.

Jovis. See Jupiter.

Juba, æ, f. the mane.

Jubeo, jubëre, jussi, jussum, a. to command; to bid; to order; to direct.

Jacundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.

Judæa, æ, f. Judæa.

Judæus, a, um, adj. belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.

Judex, Icis, c. a judge.

Judicium, i, n. a judgment; decision.

Judico, äre, ävi, ätum, a. to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.

Jugërum, i, n. § 83, 1; an acre of land.

Jugum, i, n. a yoke; a ridge o-

- chain of mountains; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.
- Jugurtha, *m*, *m*. a king of Numidia.
- Julius, *i*, *m*. a name of Caesar, who belonged to the gens Julia.
- Junctus, *a*, *um*, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvenis,) younger.
- Junius, *i*, *m*. the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.
- Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, *a*. to unite; to connect; to join; currui, to put in; to harness to.
- Juno, *onia*, *f*. the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.
- Jupiter, Jovis, *m*. § 85; the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.
- Jurgiosus, *a*, *um*, adj. (jurgium,) quarrelsome; scolding; brawling.
- Juro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. to swear.
- Jus, juris, *n*. right; justice: jus civitatis, the freedom of the city; citizenship: jure, with reason; rightly; deservedly.
- Jussi. See Jubeo.
- Jussus, *a*, *um*, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. *m*. § 94; a command.
- Iustitia, *m*, *f*. justice; from.
- Iustus, *a*, *um*, adj. just; right; full; regular; ordinary; exact.
- Juvenca, *m*, *f*. a cow; a heifer.
- Juvencius, *i*, *m*. a Roman general, conquered by Andriacus.
- Juvenis, *e*, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) young; youthful.
- Juvenis, *is*, *c*. a young man or woman; a youth.
- Juventus, *otia*, *f*. youth.
- Juvo, juvare, juvi, jutum, *a*. to help; to assist.
- Juxta, prep. near; hard by:—adv. alike; even; equally.

L.

- L., an abbreviation of Lucina.
- § 328.
- Labor, & Labor, *oria*, *m*. labor; toil.
- Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. to fall; to glide; to glide away; to flow on.
- Laboriosus, *a*, *um*, adj. (labor,) laborious.
- Laboro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *n*. to work or labor; to suffer with; to be distressed.
- Labyrinthus, *i*, *m*. a labyrinth.
- Lac, lactis, *n*. milk.
- Lacedæmonius, *a*, *um*, adj. belonging to Lacedæmon; Lacedæmonian; Spartan.
- Lacedæmon, *onia*, *f*. Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.
- Lacæniæ, *a*, *um*, part. from

Lacero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
 Lacessius, a, um, part. from
 Lacesso, ēre, īvi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*
 Lacryma, æ, f. *a tear.*
 Lacus, ūm, m. *a lake.*
 Laconicus, a, um, adj. *Laconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*
 Lædo, lœdēre, lœsi, lœsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
 Lætātus, a, um, part. (lætor.)
 Lætitia, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
 Lætor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*
 Lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*
 Lævinus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
 Lævor, ōis, m. *smoothness.*
 Lagnus, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
 Lana, æ, f. *wool.*
 Lanātus, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*
 Laniātus, a, um, part. from
 Lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
 Lapidina, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
 Lapidus, a, um, adj. *stony; from*

Lapis, idia, m. *a stone.*
 Lapsus, a, um, part. (labor.)
 Laqueus, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
 Largitio, ōnis, f. *a present.*
 Latè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *widely; extensively.*
 Latēbra, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
 Latens, tis, part. from
 Lateo, ēre, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
 Later, ēris, m. *a brick.*
 Latercūlus, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
 Latinus, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
 Latinus, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*
 Latitudo, inis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
 Latium, i, n. *Latium.*
 Latmus, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
 Latōna, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
 Latro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*
 Latro, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
 Latrocinium, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*
 Latūrus, a, um, part. (fero.)
 Latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *broad; wide.*
 Latus, ēris, n. *a side.*
 Laudātus, a, um, part. from . . .

- Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to praise; to extol; to commend.
- Laurentia, æ, f. See ACOA.
- Laus, dis, f. praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.
- Lautē, adv. sumptuously; magnificently.
- Lavinia, æ, f. the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.
- Lavinium, i, n. a city in Italy, built by Æneas.
- Lavo, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. § 165; to wash; to bathe.
- Leona, æ, f. a lioness.
- Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a youth of Abydos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.
- Lebes, etia, m. a kettle; a caldron.
- Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) read; chosen.
- Leda, æ, f. the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helen.
- Legatio, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) an embassy.
- Legātus, i, m. (lego, āre,) a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.
- Legio, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre,) a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.
- Legislātor, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) a legislator; a lawgiver.
- Lego, legēre, legi, lectum, a. to read; to choose; to collect.
- Lemānus, i, m. the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.
- Leo, ōnis, m. a lion.
- Leonidas, æ, m. a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopyla.
- Leontinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.
- Lepidus, i, m. the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.
- Lepus, ōris, m. a hare.
- Letālis, e, adj. fatal; deadly; from
- Letum, i, n. death.
- Levis, e, adj. (ior, iussum,) light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.
- Levitas, atis, f. lightness.
- Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.
- Lex, gis, f. a law; a condition.
- Libens, tis, part. (libet,) willing.
- Libenter, adv. willingly.
- Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. it pleases.
- Libenter, adv. (libens,) freely, willingly.
- Liber, libēra, libērum, adj. free.
- Liber, libri, m. the inner bark of a tree; a book.
- Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis,) liberally; kindly.

- Libertatus**, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
Libère, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
Libéri, ōrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
Libéro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
Libertas, ātis, f. *liberty.*
Libya, e, f. properly *Lībya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.
Licinius, i, m. a name common among the Romans.
Licet, ut, itum est, imp. § 100; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
Licet, conj. *although.*
Lionōsus, a, um, adj. *splendetic.*
Ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
Lignum, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
Lige, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bind.*
Liguria, e, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.
Ligus, ōris, m. a *Ligurian.*
Ligusticus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian; mare, the gulf of Genoa.*
Lilybæum, i, n. a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.
Limpidus, a, um, adj. (ior, iestimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
Limus, i, m. *mud; clay.*
Lingua, e, f. *the tongue; a language.*
Linum, i, n. *flax; linen.*
Liquidus, a, um, adj. (ior, iestimus,) *liquid; clear; pure limpid.*
Lia, litis, f. a *strife; a contention; a controversy.*
Littera, or **Littera**, e, f. a *letter of the alphabet; (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
Litterarius, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
Littus, or **Litus**, ōris, n. *the shore.*
Loco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
Locus, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
Locusta, e, f. a *locust.*
Longè, adv. (ius, iestimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
Longinquus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; far-off.*
Longitudo, inis, f. *length; from*
Longus, a, um, adj. (ior, iestimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*
Locutus, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
Locuturus, i, vin, part. *about to speak; from*
Loquor, loqui, locutus sum, dep. *to speak.*
Lorica, e, f. a *coat of mail, corslet; breast-plate; cuirass.*
Lorum, i, n. a *thong.*

- Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, iussimē.) See Libenter.
 Lubet. See Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, inia, f. lust; desire.
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. slippery.
 Luceo, lucere, luxi, n. to shine.
 Lucius, i, m. a Roman prænomen.
 Lucretia, æ, f. a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus.
 Lucretius, i, m. the father of Lucretia.
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) mourning; sorrow.
 Lucullus, i, m. a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.
 Lucus, i, m. a grove.
 Ludo, ludere, lusi, lusum, a. to play; to be in sport; to deceive.
 Ludus, i, m. a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.
 Lugeo, lugere, luxi, n. to mourn; to lament.
 Lumen, inia, n. (luceo,) light; an eye.
 Luna, æ, f. the moon.
 Lupa, æ, f. a she-wolf.
 Lupus, i, m. a wolf.
 Luscinia, æ, f. a nightingale.
 Lusitania, æ, f. a part of Hispania, now Portugal.
 Lustrum, are, avi, atum, a. to purify; to appease; to expiate: exercitum, to review; to muster.
 Lastrum, i, n. the lair of wild beasts; a den.
 Lusus, ūs, m. a game; a play: per lusum, in sport; sportively.
 Lutatius, i, m. the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catillus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.
 Lutetia, æ, f. a city of Gaul, now Paris.
 Lutum, i, n. clay.
 Lux, lucia, f. light.
 Luxuria, æ, f. luxury; excess; voluptuousness.
 Lycius, a, um, adj. Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.
 Lycomèdes, is, m. a king of Seyros.
 Lycurgus, i, m. the Spartan law-giver.
 Lydia, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor.
 Lysander, dri, m. a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.
 Lysimachus, i, m. one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.

M.

- M., an abbreviation of Marcus.
 § 328.
 Macèdo, ūs, m. a Macedonian.

- Macedonia**, *e*, *f.* a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.
- Macedonicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.
- Macies**, *ei*, *f.* leanness; decay.
- Macrobii**, *orum*, *m. pl.* a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.
- Mactatus**, *a*, *um*, *part. from*
- Mactō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* to sacrifice; to slay.
- Macula**, *e*, *f.* a spot; a stain.
- Madeo**, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* to be moist; to be wet.
- Mænades**, *um*, *f. pl.* priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes; bacchanals.
- Mæotis**, *idis*, *adj.* Mæotian: palus Mæotis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.
- Magis**, *adv.* (sup. *maximè*, § 194,) more; rather; better.
- Magister**, *tri*, *m.* a teacher; a master: *magister equitum*, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.
- Magistratus**, *ūs*, *m.* a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.
- Magnesia**, *e*, *f.* a town of Ionia.
- Magnificè**, *adv.* (*entius*, *entissimè*,) (*magnificus*,) *magnificently; splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, *e*, *f.* *magnificence, splendor; grandeur; from*
- Magnificus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*entior*, *entissimus*,) (*magnus* & *facio*,) *magnificent; splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, *inis*, *f.* (*magnus*,) *greatness; magnitude; size.*
- Magnopère**, *adv.* (*magnus* & *opus*,) *greatly; very; earnestly.*
- Magnus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (comp. *major*, sup. *maximus*,) *great; large.*
- Major**, comp. (*magnus*,) *greater; the elder.*
- Majores**, *um*, *m. pl.* *forefathers; ancestors.*
- Malè**, *adv.* (*pejùs*, *pessimè*,) (*malus*,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, *a.* (*malè* & *dico*,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*entior*, *entissimus*,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*
- Maleficus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*entior*, *entissimus*,) (*malè* & *facio*,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious;—subs. an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, *malle*, *malui*, *irr.* § 178, § *to prefer; to be more willing to wish rather.*
- Malum**, *i*, *n.* an apple.

- Malum, i, n. (malus,) *evil; misfortune; calamity; sufferings; evil deeds.*
- Malus, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus, § 125, 5,) *bad; wicked: mali, bad men.*
- Mancinus, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians.*
- Mando, mandere, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew; to eat.*
- Mando, are, avi, atum, a. *to command; to intrust; to commit; to bid; to enjoin: mandare inarmoribus, to engrave upon marble.*
- Mane, ind. n. *the morning, § 94:—adv. early in the morning.*
- Maneo, ere, si, sum, n. *to remain; to continue.*
- Manes, ium, m. pl. *the dead; the manes; ghosts or shades of the dead.*
- Maulius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Mano, are, avi, atum, n. *to flow.*
- Mansuefacio, -facere, -feci, -factum, a. (mansues & facio,) *to tame; to make tame.*
- Mansuefio, -fieri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame.*
- Mansuefactus, a, um, part.
- Mantina, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Manubiæ, arum, f. pl. *booty; spoils; plunder.*
- Manumissus, a, um, part. from
- Manumitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (manus & mitto,) *to set free, at liberty; to free; to manumit.*
- Manus, us, f. *a hand; the trunk of an elephant; a band on body of soldiers.*
- Mapale, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians.*
- Marcellus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men.*
- Marcus, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname.*
- Marcus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
- Mare, is, n. *the sea.*
- Margarita, æ, f. *a pearl.*
- Mariandyni, orum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia.*
- Marinus, a, um, adj. (mare,) *marine; pertaining to the sea. aqua marina, sea-water.*
- Maritimus, a, um, adj. *maritime, on the sea-coast: copiae, naval forces.*
- Maritus, i, m. *a husband.*
- Marius, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul.*
- Marmor, oris, n. *marble.*
- Mars, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.*
- Marsi, orum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Tiberis.*
- Marsyas, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician; also, a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia.*

- Massa**, *m*, *f*. a mass; a lump.
Massicus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Massic*, of *Massicus*, a mountain in *Campania*, famous for its wine: *vinum*, *Massic* wine.
Massilia, *m*, *f*. a maritime town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Marseilles*.
Mater, *tris*, *f*. a mother; a matron.
Materia, *m*, *f*. a material; matter; stuff; timber.
Matrimonium, *i*, *n*. matrimony; marriage.
Matrōna, *m*, *f*. a matron; a married woman.
Matrōna, *m*, *f*. a river of *Gaul*, now the *Marne*.
Maturesco, *maturescēre*, *matu-ri*, *inc*. to ripen; to grow ripe; from
Matūrus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. (*ior*, *rīmus* or *issimus*,) ripe; mature; perfect.
Mauritania, *m*, *f*. a country in the western part of *Africa*, extending from *Numidia* to the *Atlantic* ocean.
Mausōlus, *i*, *m*. a king of *Caria*.
Maxilla, *m*, *f*. a jaw; a jawbone.
Maximē, *adv*. (*sup*. of *magis*,) most of all; especially; greatly.
Maximus, *i*, *m*. a Roman surname: *Qu. Fabius Maximus*, a distinguished Roman general.
Maximus, *a*; *um*, *adj*. (*sup*. of *magnus*,) greatest; eldest: *maximus natus*. See *Natus*.
Mecum, (*me* & *cum*, § 133, 4,) with me.
Medeor, *ēri*, *dep*. § 170; to cure; to heal.
Medicina, *m*, *f*. medicine.
Medico, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.
Medicus, *i*, *m*. a physician.
Meditātus, *a*, *um*, *part*. designed; practised; from
Meditor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep*. to meditate; to reflect; to practise.
Medius, *a*, *um*, *adj*. middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.
Mediomatrici, *ōrum*, *m*. pl. a people of *Belgic Gaul*.
Medūsa, *m*, *f*. one of the three *Gorgons*.
Megāra, *m*, *f*. the capital of *Megaris*.
Megarenses, *ium*, *m*. pl. *Megarensians*; the inhabitants of *Megara*.
Megāria, *īdis*, *f*. a small country of *Greece*.
Megasthēnes, *is*, *m*. a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.
Mehercūde, *adv*. by *Hercules* truly certainly.
Mel, *lis*, *n*. honey.

- Meleāgrus & -āger, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*
- Melior, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) *better.*
- Meliūs, adv. (comp. of benē,) *better.*
- Membrāna, æ, f. *a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.*
- Membrum, i, n. *a limb; a member.*
- Memini, def. pret. § 183; *I remember; I relate.*
- Memor, ōris, adj. *mindful.*
- Memorābilis, e, adj. *memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.*
- Memoria, æ, f. *memory.*
- Memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to remember; to say; to mention.*
- Memphis, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*
- Mendacium, i, n. *a falsehood; from*
- Mendax, ācis, adj. *false; lying.*
- Menelāus, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*
- Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*
- Mens, tis, f. *the mind; the will; the understanding.*
- Mensis, is, m. *a month.*
- Mentio, ōnis, f. (memīni,) *mention or a speaking of.*
- Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to lie; to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.*
- Mercātor, ōris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant; a trader.*
- Mercatūra, æ, f. § 102, 7; *merchandise; trade.*
- Mercātus, ūs, m. *a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium, a sale.*
- Merces, ēdis, f. (mereo,) *wages, a reward; a price.*
- Mercurius, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*
- Mereo, ere, ui, itum, n. *to deserve; to gain; to acquire.*
- Mercor, ēri, itus sum, dep. *to deserve; to earn.*
- Mergo, mergere, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink; to dip under.*
- Meridiānus, a, um, adj. *southern; south; at noon-day; from*
- Meridies, iei, m. (medius & dies,) *noon; mid-day; south.*
- Meritō, adv. *with reason; with good reason; deservedly.*
- Meritum, i, n. (mereo,) *merit; desert.*
- Mersi. *See Mergo.*
- Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)
- Merula, æ, f. *a blackbird.*
- Merx, cis, f. *merchandise.*
- Messis, is, f. (meto,) *the harvest.*
- Meta, æ, f. *a goal; a limit.*
- Metagonium, i, n. *a promontory in the northern part of Africa.*
- Metallum, i, n. *metal; a mine*

- Metanira**, *m*, *f*. *the wife of Calvus, king of Eleusis.*
- Metellus**, *i*, *m*. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*
- Metior**, *metiri*, *mensus sum*, *dep.* *to measure.*
- Metus**, *i*, *m*. (*Suffetius*), *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Meto**, *metēre*, *messui*, *messum*, *a*. *to reap; to mow.*
- Metuo**, *metuēre*, *metui*, *a*. *to fear; from*
- Metus**, *ūs*, *m*. *fear.*
- Meus**, *a*, *um*, *pro.* § 139; (*ego*), *my; mine.*
- Micipsa**, *æ*, *m*. *a king of Numidia.*
- Mico**, *äre*, *ui*, *n*. *to shine.*
- Midas**, *æ*, *m*. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*
- Migro**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *n*. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*
- Mihi**. *See Ego.*
- Miles**, *itis*, *c*. *a soldier; the soldiery.*
- Miletus**, *i*, *f*. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*
- Militia**, *æ*, *f*. (*miles*), *war; military service.*
- Milito**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *n*. *to serve in war.*
- Mille**, *n*. *ind.* (*in sing.*) *a thousand: millia*, *um*, *pl.* *mille*, *adj.* *ind.* § 118, 6.
- Milliarium**, *i*, *n*. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet:*
- ad quintum miliarium urbis, within five miles of the city.*
- Miltiades**, *is*, *m*. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*
- Milvius**. *i*, *m*. *a kite.*
- Minae**, *ärum*, *f*. *pl.* § 96; *threats.*
- Minatus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*minor*).
- Minerva**, *æ*, *f*. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*
- Minimè**, *adv.* (*sup.* of *parum*) *least; at least; not at all.*
- Minimus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sup.* of *parvus*), *the least; the smallest.*
- Ministerium**, *i*, *n*. (*minister*), *service; labor.*
- Minium**, *i*, *n*. *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor**, *äri*, *ätus sum*, *dep.* *to threaten; to menace.*
- Minor**, *öris*, *adj.* (*comp.* of *parvus*), *less; smaller; weaker.*
- Minos**, *öis*, *m*. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*
- Minuo**, *minuēre*, *minui*, *minutum*, *a*. *to diminish.*
- Minus**, *adv.* (*minor*), (*comp.* of *parum*), *less: quò minus or quominus, that—not.*
- Miraculum**, *i*, *n*. (*miror*), *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirabilis**, *e*, *adj.* *wonderful; astonishing.*
- Miratus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*miror*), *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully ; remarkably.*
- Miror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to wonder at ; to admire ; from*
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful ; surprising.*
- Misceo**, miscère, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle ; to mix.*
- Miser**, èra, èrum, adj. *miserable ; unhappy ; wretched ; sad.*
- Miserâtus**, a, um, part. (misèror.)
- Misereor**, miserèri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion ; to pity.*
- Misèret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth : me misèret, I pity.*
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (misericors,) *pity ; compassion.*
- Misèror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pity.*
- **Misi**. See **Mitto**.
- Mistus**, & **Mixtus**, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus.*
- Mithridaticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates ; Mithridatic.*
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *mild ; meek ; kind ; humane.*
- Mitto**, mittère, misi, missum, a. *to send ; to throw ; to bring forth ; to produce ; to afford : mittère se in aquam, to plunge into the water.*
- Mixtus**. See **Mistus**.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate ; of moderate size ; small.*
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure ; a half bushel.*
- Modò**, adv. *now ; only ; but : modò — modò, sometimes — sometimes : — conj. (for si modò or dummòdo,) provided that ; if only.*
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure ; a manner ; a way ; degree ; limit ; moderation.*
- Mœnia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city.*
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.*
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mœreo**, mœrère, neut. pass. *to be sad ; to mourn.*
- Mœris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt.*
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass ; a bulk ; a burden ; a weight ; a pile.*
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *irksome ; severe ; troublesome ; oppressive ; uncomfortable.*
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften ; to moderate ; from*
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *soft ; tender.*
- Molossi**, òrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus.*
- Momordi**. See **Mordeo**.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ère, ui, itum, a. *to advise ; to remind ; to warn ; to admonish.*

- Monimentum or -umentum, i, n. § 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*
- Mons, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*
- Monstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*
- Mora, æ, f. *delay.*
- Morbus, i, m. *a disease.*
- Mordax, âcis, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*
- Mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*
- Mores. *See Mos.*
- Moriens, tis, part. from
- Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*
- Moror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*
- Morôsus, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*
- Mors, tis, f. *death.*
- Morsus, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*
- Mortâlis, e, adj. *mortal.*
- Mortuus, a, um, part. (mori- or.) *dead.*
- Mos, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*
- Mossyni, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*
- Motus, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*
- Motus, a, um, part. from
- Moveo. movère, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite*
- Mox, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*
- Mucius, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*
- Muliëbris, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*
- Mulier, êris, f. *a woman.*
- Multitudo, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*
- Multo or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*
- Multò, & Multùm, adv. *much; by far.*
- Multus, a, um, adj. *much; many.*
- Mummius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Mundus, i, m. *the world; the universe.*
- Muniendus, a, um, part. from
- Munio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*
- Munus, êris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*
- Murâlis, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*
- Murus, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*
- Mus, muris, m. *a mouse*

Musa, æ, f. <i>a muse; a song.</i>	<i>from the city of Narbo, now</i>
Musca, æ, f. <i>a fly.</i>	<i>Narbonne.</i>
Muscŭlus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3.) <i>a little mouse.</i>	Naris, is, f. <i>the nostril.</i>
Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) <i>music; the art of music.</i>	Narro, are, avi, atum, a. <i>to relate; to tell; to say.</i>
Musicus, a, um, adj. <i>musical.</i>	Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. <i>to be born; to grow; to be produced.</i>
Muto, are, avi, atum, a. <i>to change; to transform.</i>	Nasica, æ, m. <i>a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.</i>
Mygdonia, æ, f. <i>a small country of Phrygia.</i>	Nasus, i, m. <i>a nose.</i>
Myrmecides, is, m. <i>an ingenious artist of Miletus.</i>	Natalis, e, adj. <i>natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.</i>
Myndius, i, m. <i>a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.</i>	Natans, tis, part. from
Myndus, i, f. <i>a city in Caria, n. or Halicarnassus.</i>	Nato, are, avi, atum, freq. (no.) <i>to swim; to float.</i>
Mysia, æ, f. <i>a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Egean sea on the west.</i>	Natu, abl. sing. m. <i>by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.</i> § 126, 4.
N.	
Nabis, idis, m. <i>a tyrant of Lacedæmon.</i>	Natura, æ, f. (nascor,) <i>nature; creation; power.</i>
Næ, adv. <i>verily; truly.</i>	Naturalis, e, adj. <i>natural.</i>
Nactus, a, um, part. (nancisor,) <i>having found.</i>	Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) <i>born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.</i>
Nam, conj. § 198, 5; <i>for; but.</i>	Natus, i, m. <i>a son.</i>
Nancisor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. <i>to get; to find; to meet with.</i>	Naufragium, i, n. <i>a shipwreck.</i>
Narbonensis, e, adj. <i>Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name</i>	Nauta, æ, m. <i>a sailor.</i>
	Navalis, e, adj. (navis,) <i>naval; belonging to ships.</i>
	Navigabilis, e, adj. <i>navigable.</i>
	Navigatio, ōnis, f. (navigo,) <i>navigation.</i>
	Navigium, i, n. <i>a ship; a vessel.</i>
	Navigo, are, avi, atum, a. (navis & ago,) <i>to navigate; to sail</i>

- navigatur, imp. *navigation is carried on; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest; lest that; that — not: ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic: in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation; in *indirect* questions, *whether*: in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; neither; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary: —subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, âtis, f. *necessity; duty.*
- Neco, âre, âvi or ui, âtum, a. *to kill; to destroy; to slay.*
- Nefas, ñ, ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ñgere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect; not to care for; to disregard.*
- Nego, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deny; to refuse; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business; labor; pains; difficulty: facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no man.*
- Nemus, ôris, n. *a forest; a grove.*
- Nepos, ôtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptûnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequâquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither nor; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot. I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138; *lest any one; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, îdis, f. *a Nereid; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of; not to know; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two; neither.*
- Nicomêdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing: nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great. excessive; immoderate.*
- Nimiùm, & Nimiò, adv. *too much.*

- Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*
 Niobe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*
 Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; except; if not.*
 Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megaris, and the father of Sylla.*
 Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*
 Nitor, oris, m. (niteo,) *splendor; gloss; brilliancy.*
 Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*
 Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*
 No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*
 Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, iastmus,) *noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank.*
 Nobilitas, atis, f. *nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.*
 Nobilito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to ennoble; to make famous.*
 Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt; to injure; to harm.*
 Noctus, abl. sing. *by night; in the night time.* § 94.
 Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly; nocturnal.*
 Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*
 Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*
 Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwilling: the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive,*
by an imperative; as, esse noli, be not.
 Nomâdes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*
 Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*
 Non, adv. *not.*
 Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth.*
 Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not? (in a question.)*
 Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*
 Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*
 Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*
 Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*
 Nos. See Ego.
 Nosco, noscère, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to understand; to learn.*
 Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.
 Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*
 Notans, tis, part. from
 Noto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to mark; to observe; to stigmatize.*
 Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *known.*
 Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*
 Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) *new; recent; fresh.*
 Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte, by night.*
 Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; injurious.*
 Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*
 Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
 Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
 Nudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
 Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
 Nullus, a, um, gen. *lus, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) no; no one.*
 Num, adv.: *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
 Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
 Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
 Numantini, ðrum, m. pl. *Nu-mantines; the people of Numantia.*
 Numen, Inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity; a god.*
 Numëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to count; to number; to reckon; from*
 Numërus, i, m. *a number.*
 Numidæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Numidians.*
 Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
 Numitor, ðris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
 Nummus, i, m. *money.*
 Nunc, adv. *now: nunc etiam, even now; still.*
 Nuncûpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to name.*
 Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
 Nuntiatus, a, um, part. *from*
 Nuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce; to tell.*
 Nuptiæ, ârum, f. pl. *nuptials; marriage; a wedding.*
 Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere; in no place.*
 Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be nourished.*
 Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nourish.*
 Nutritus, a, um, part.
 Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
 Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a goddess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c*
- O.
- O! int. *O! ah!*
 Oh, prep. *for; on account of; before.*
 Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dormivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep; to sleep.*
 Obduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over; to cover over.*
 Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over; covered over.*
 Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey; to comply with; to be subject to.*
 Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to; to discharge; to execute; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, âre, ti, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before; to be opposite.*
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before; to throw to; to give; to object; to expose.*
- Obligo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind; to oblige; to obligate.*
- Oblique, adv. *indirectly; obliquely; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique; indirect; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious; subject; exposed to; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -ritum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm; to cover; to bury.*
- Obrutus, a, um, part. *buried; covered; overwhelmed.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscurus,) *to obscure; to darken.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech; to conjure.*
- Obsequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow; to serve.*
- Observe, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe; to watch.*
- Obses, idia, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sedî, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege; to invest; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnia, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege; obsidional; corona, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, icia, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestatus, a, um, part. from
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure; to beseech; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold; to retain; to obtain: obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtulit. See Offero.
- Obviâ, adv. *in the way; meeting; to meet: fio or eo obviâ, I meet; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnia, f. *an occasion; a good opportunity.*
- Occasus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies; the descent; evening; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west; the setting sun; evening.*

- Occidentālis**, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
- Occido**, occidere, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cado,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
- Occido**, occidere, occidi, occisum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
- Occisurus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occisus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occucatus**, a, um, part. from
- Occuco**, are, avi, atum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
- Occulto**, are, avi, atum, freq. (occulto,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.
- Occultor**, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
- Occupo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
- Occurro**, -currere, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curo,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
- Oceanus**, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
- Octavianus**, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
- Octāvus**, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.
- Octingenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
- Octo**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
- Octoginta**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Oculus**, i, m. *an eye*.
- Odi**, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.
- Odium**, i, n. *hatred*.
- Odor**, oris, m. *a smell*: pl. odores, odors; *perfumes*.
- Odoror**, ari, atus sum, dep. *to smell*.
- Oeneus**, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira*.
- Enomæus**, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Est**, æ, m. *a mountain in Thesaly, on the borders of Doris*.
- Offero**, offerre, obtuli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 7,) *to offer*; *to present*.
- Officina**, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
- Officio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
- Officium**, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
- Olea**, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
- Oleum**, i, n. *oil*.
- Olim**, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
- Olor**, oris, m. *a swan*.
- Olus**, eris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.
- Olympia**, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnæsus, upon the Alpheus*.
- Olympicus**, a, um, adj. *Olympic*, *pertaining to Olympia*.
- Olympius**, a, um, adj. *Olympian*.

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, éria, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opéra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior.) *rich; fruitful; fat; daintily.*
- Oportet, ère, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportûnus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprîmo, -primère, pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnâtus, a, um, part. from Oppugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.) opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimè, adv. (sup. of bonè,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, ônis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, éria, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oracûlum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (ora.)
- Oratio, ônis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orâtor, ôris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbâtus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbêlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle: orbis, or orbis terrarum, the world.*
- Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive; to bereave of.*
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal regions.*
- Ordino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order; to ordain; to arrange.*
- Ordo, inis, m. *order; arrangement; a row: ordines remorum, banks of oars.*
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east; the morning.*
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern.*
- Origo, inis, f. *source; origin: originem ducere, to derive one's origin; from*
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise; to begin; to appear.*
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament.*
- Ornatus, us, m. *an ornament; from*
- Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn; to deck.*
- Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg; to entreat.*
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus.*
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace.*
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen; risen; born; begun.*
- Ortus, us, m. *a rising; east.*
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth; the face.*
- Os, ossis, n. *a bone.*
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show; to point out; to exhibit.*
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber; from*
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river.*
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, orum, n. *an oyster.*
- Otium, i, n. *leisure; quiet; ease, idleness.*
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus.*
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep.*
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg.*

P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius.*
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food; fodder.*
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact; to form a treaty; to bargain; to agree.*
- Pactôlus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands.*
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement; a contract: quo pacto, in what manner how.*
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor

- Padus**, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne, or Pene**, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea**, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma**, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpēbra**, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus, ūdis**, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster, palustris, palustre**, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan, Panis**, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando, pandēre, pansum & passum**, a, to open; to expand; to spread out.
- Panionium**, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæ in Ionia.*
- Panis**, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthēra**, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papȳrus**, d. g. & **Papȳrum**, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus**, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ**, arum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco, parcēre, peperci or parsi**, to spare.
- Pardus**, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parēns, tia**, c. (pario,) *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo, ēre, ui**, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries, ētis**, m. *a wall.*
- Pario, parēre, pepēri, partum**, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris, idis or Idos**, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter**, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus**, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro, āre, āvi, ātum**, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parāre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus**, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars, tis**, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrāque parte, on each side: magnā ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia**, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particula, æ, f. dim. (pars,) a
particle ; a small part.
 Partendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly ; in
 part.*
 Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,)
to divide ; to share.
 Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
 Partus, ūs, m. a *birth ; offspring.*
 Parum, adv. (minus, minimè,
 § 174,) *little ; too little.*
 Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small ;
 very small ; from*
 Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, mini-
 mus, § 125, 5,) *small or little ;
 less ; the least.*
 Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a.
to feed.
 Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep.
*to feed ; to graze ; to feed
 upon.*
 Passer, èris, m. a *sparrow.*
 Passim, adv. *here and there ;
 every where ; in every direc-
 tion.*
 Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)
 Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *hav-
 ing suffered.*
 Passus, a, um, part. (pando,)
stretched out ; hung up ; dried:
 uva passa, a *raisin.*
 Passus, ūs, m. a *pace ; a measure
 of 5 feet : mille passuum, a
 mile or 5000 feet.*
 Pastor òris, m. (pasco,) a *shep-
 herd.*
 Patefacio, facere, fèci, factum,
 a. (pateo & facio,) *to open ;*
*to disclose ; to discover. to
 detect.*
 Patefio, fèri, factus sum, .ar.
 § 180, N. ; *to be laid open or
 discovered.*
 Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened ;
 discovered.*
 Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying
 open ; open ; clear ; from*
 Pateo, ère, ui, n. *to be open ; to
 stand open ; to extend.*
 Pater, tris, m. a *father : patres,
 fathers ; senators : paterfa-
 milias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ;
 the master of a family ; a
 housekeeper.*
 Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
 Patientia, æ, f. *patience ; hardi-
 ness ; from*
 Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to
 suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to
 allow.*
 Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's na-
 tive country ; one's birthplace.*
 Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patri-
 mony ; inheritance.*
 Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage ;
 from*
 Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) a *patron ;
 protector.*
 Patruelis, is, c. a *cousin (by the
 father's side.)*
 Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few ; a few.*
 Paulatim, adv. *gradually ; little
 by little.*
 Paulò, or Paullò, adv. a *little.*
 Paulilum, adv. a *little.*
 Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. a *dog-*

nómen or surname in the	Pellis, is, f. the skin.
<i>Æmilian tribe.</i>	Pello, pellere, pepûli, pulsus, a.
Pauper, âris, adj. (ior, rimus,) <i>poor.</i>	to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to beat.
Pauperies, ei, f. <i>poverty.</i>	Peloponnêsus, i, f. a peninsula of Greece, now called the <i>Morœa.</i>
Paupertas, âtis, f. <i>poverty; indigence.</i>	Pelusium, i, n. a town of Egypt.
Paveo, pavere, pavi, a. to fear; to be afraid.	Pendens, tis, part. hanging; impending.
Pavo, ônis, c. a peacock.	Pendeo, pendere, pependi, pen-
Pax, pacia, f. <i>peace.</i>	sum, n. to hang.
Pecco, âre, âvi, âtum, n. to sin; to commit a fault.	Pene, adv. almost.
Pecto, pectere, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. to comb; to dress.	Penetrâle, is, n. the inner part of a house.
Pectus, ôris, n. the breast.	Penêtro, âre, âvi, âtum, (penitus,) a. to penetrate; to enter.
Pecunia, æ, f. money; a sum of money.	Penêus, i, m. the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.
Pecus, ûdis, f. a sheep; a beast.	Peninsûla, æ, f. (pene & insûla,) a peninsula.
Pecus, ôris, n. cattle; a herd; a flock.	Penna, æ, f. a feather; a quill; a wing.
Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) one on foot; a foot-soldier.	Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) hanging; pendent.
Pelâgus, i, n. the sea.	Penuria, æ, f. want; scarcity.
Peleus, i, m. a king of Thessaly, the son of <i>Æacus</i> , and father of <i>Achilles</i> .	Peperci. See Parco.
Pelias, æ, m. a king of Thessaly, and son of <i>Neptune</i> .	Pepûli. See Pello.
Peligni, ôrum, m. pl. a people of Italy, whose country lay between the <i>Alernus</i> and the <i>Sagrus</i> .	Pepêri. See Pario.
Pelion, i, n. a lofty mountain in Thessaly.	Per, prep. by; through; for; during; along.
Pellicio, -licere, -laxi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) to allure; to entice; to invite.	Pera, æ, f. a wallet; a bag.
	Perâgro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (per & ager,) to travel through; to go through or over.
	Percontor & cunctor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to ask; to inquire

- Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)
 Percussor, ōris, m. a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from
- Percutio, -cutere, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) to strike; to wound: securi, to behead.
- Perditē, adv. very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from
- Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) ruined; lost; undone; desperate.
- Perdix, icis, f. a partridge.
- Perdo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) to ruin; to lose; to destroy.
- Perduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) to lead to.
- Perductus, a, um, part. brought; led; conducted.
- Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.
- Peregrinus, a, um, adj. foreign.
- Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.
- Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. to perish; to be slain; to be lost.
- Perfidia, æ, f. perfidy; from
- Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) perfidious.
- Pergamum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia. situated upon the river Caius. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrana Pergami.
- Pergo, pergere, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) to advance; to continue.
- Pericles, is, m. an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.
- Periculosus, a, um, adj. dangerous; perilous; hazardous, from
- Periculum, & Periclum, i, n. danger; peril.
- Periturus, a, um, part. (pereo.)
- Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) skilful; experienced.
- Permeo, are, avi, atum, n. (per & meo,) to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.
- Permisco, -miscere, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) to mix; to mingle.
- Permistus, a, um, part. mixed; mingled; confused.
- Permitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.
- Permutatio, ōnis, f. exchange; change; from
- Permuto, are, avi, atum, a. (per & muto,) to change; to exchange.

- Pernicies, ēi, f. (perneco,) *destruction*; *extermination*.
- Perniciosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pernicious*; *hurtful*.
- Perpendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder*; *to weigh*; *to consider*.
- Perperam, adv. *wrong*; *amiss*; *rashly*; *unjustly*; *absurdly*; *falsely*.
- Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear*; *to suffer*; *to endure*.
- Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual*; *constant*.
- Perrexī. See Pergo.
- Persa, æ, m. *a Persian*; *an inhabitant of Persia*.
- Persecutus, a, um, part. from
- Persëquor, -sëqui, -secutus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue*; *to follow*; *to continue*; *to persevere in*; *to persecute*.
- Perseus, eī & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Danaë*; also, *the last king of Macedonia*.
- Persicus, a, um, adj. *of Persia*; *Persian*.
- Perspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through*; *to discern*; *to become acquainted with*; *to discover*.
- Persuadeo, -suadere, -suasi, -suasum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade*.
- Pesterreo, -terrere, -terrui, -territum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly*.
- Perterritus, a, um, part. *affrighted*; *discouraged*.
- Pertinaciter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *obstinately*; *constantly*; *perseveringly*.
- Pertinax, -acia, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate*; *wilful*.
- Pertineo, -tinere, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend*; *to reach to*.
- Pervenio, -venire, -véni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to*; *to arrive at*; *to reach*.
- Pervenitur, pass. imp. *one comes*; *they come*; *we come*, &c.
- Pervius, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious*; *which may be passed through*; *passable*.
- Pes, pedis, m. *a foot*.
- Pessum, adv. *down*; *under foot*, *to the bottom*.
- Pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence*; *a plague*.
- Petens, tis, part. (peto.)
- Petitio, -ōnis, f. *a petition*; *a canvassing* or *soliciting for an office*; *from*
- Peto, -ere, -ivi, -itum, a. *to ask*; *to request*; *to attack*; *to assail*; *to go to*; *to seek*; *to go for*; *to derive*; *to bring*.
- Petra, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa*.
- Petræa, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa*, *the northern part of Arabia*, *south of Palestine*.

- Petulantia*, æ, f. *petulance*; *insolence*; *mischievousness*; *wantonness*.
- Phæax*, ácis, m. *a Phæacian*, or *inhabitant of Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. *The Phæacians were famous for luxury*.
- Phalæmæ*, árum, f. pl. *the trappings of a horse*; *habiliments*.
- Pharos*, i, f. *a small island at the western mouth of the Nile*, on which was a tower or lighthouse, *esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world*.
- Pharsálus*, i, m. *a city of Thessaly*.
- Pharnáces*, is, m. *a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus*.
- Phasis*, idis & is, f. *a town and river of Colchis, on the east side of the Euxine*.
- Phidias*, æ, m. *a celebrated Athenian statuary*.
- Philæni*, órum, m. pl. *two Carthaginian brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country*.
- Philippi*, órum, m. pl. *a city of Macedon, on the confines of Thrace*.
- Philippicus*, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi*.
- Philippides*, æ, m. *a comic poet*.
- Philippus*, i, m. *Philip; the father of Alexander*; also, *the son of Demetrius*.
- Philomæla*, æ, f. *a nightingale*.
- Philosophia*, æ, f. *philosophy*.
- Philosóphus*, i, m. *a philosopher*; *a lover of learning and wisdom*.
- Phineus*, i, m. *a king of Arcadia*, and *priest of Apollo*.
- Phocæi*, órum, m. pl. *the Phocæans*; *inhabitants of Phocæa*, a maritime city of *Ionia*.
- Phocis*, idis, f. *a country of Greece*.
- Phœnice*, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of *Syria*, north of *Palestine*.
- Phœnix*, icis, m. *a Phœnician*.
- Phryx*, ygis, m. *a Phrygian*; an *inhabitant of Phrygia*.
- Picentes*, ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Picenum*.
- Picēnum*, i, n. *a country of Italy*.
- Pictus*, a, um, part. (pingo,) *painted*; *embroidered*: *picta tabula*, a picture; a painting.
- Piētas*, átis, f. (pius,) *piety*; *filial duty*.
- Pignus*, óris, n. *a pledge*; a *pawn*; *security*; *assurance*.
- Pila*, æ, f. *a ball*.
- Pileus*, i, m. *a hat*; a *cap*.
- Pilus*, i, m. *the hair*.
- Pindárus*, i, m. *Pindar*, a *Thēban*, the most eminent of the *Greek lyric poets*.
- Pingo*, pingēre, pinxi, pictum, a. *to paint*; *to depict*; *to delineate*; *to draw*; *to represent in painting*; *acu*, *to embroider*.

- Pinguis* e, adj. *fat*; *fertile*; *rich*.
Pinna, æ, f. *a fin*.
Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens*.
Pirâta, æ, m. *a pirate*.
Piscâtor, ôris, m. *a fisherman*.
Piscis, is, m. *a fish*.
Pisistrâtus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence*.
Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill*.
Pius, i, m. *an agnômen, or surname of Metellus*.
Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents*.
Placeo, ère, ui, itum, n. *to please*: *sibi, to be vain or proud of; to plume one's self*.
Placet, placuit, or *placitum est*, imp. *it pleases; it is determined; it seems good to*.
Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *placid; quiet; still; tranquil; mild; gentle*.
Plaga, æ, f. *a blow; a wound*: *plagæ, pl. nets; toils*.
Planè, adv. *entirely; totally; plainly*.
Planta, æ, f. *a plant*.
Platanus, i, f. *the plane-tree*.
Platæa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill*.
Plato, ônis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers*.
Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart; a wagon*.
Plebs, & *Plebes*, is, f. *the people; the common people; the plebeians*.
Plecto, plectère, — *plexum*, a. *to punish; to weave*.
Plerique, pleræque, pleræque, adj. pl. *most; the most; many*.
Plerùmque, adv. *commonly; generally; for the most part; sometimes*.
Plinius, i, m. *Pliny; the name of two distinguished Roman authors*.
Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiénus*.
Plumbens, a, um, adj. *of lead; leaden; from*.
Plumbum, i, n. *lead*.
Pluo, pluère, plui or pluvi, n. *to rain*.
Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much; most; very many*.
Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more: pl. many*.
Plùs, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more; longer*.
Pluto, ônis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions*.
Poculum, i, n. *a cup*.
Poëma, âtis, n. *a poem*.
Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment*.
Pœnitet, ère, uit, imp. *it repents*: *pœnitet me, I repent*.
Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian*: — subs. *a Carthaginian*.
Poëta, æ, m. *a poet*.

Pol, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.

Pollex, *icis*, m. *the thumb; the great toe*.

Polliceor, *eri*, *itus* sum, dep. to *promise*.

Pollicitus, a, um, part.

Pollux, *ucis*, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.

Polyxēna, *e*, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.

Pomifer, *era*, *erum*, adj. (*pomum* & *fero*), *bearing fruit: pomifera arborea, fruit-trees*.

Pompa, *e*, f. *a procession; pomp; parade*.

Pompeianus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.

Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, surnamed the Great*.

Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.

Pomum, i, n. *an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.

Pondus, *eris*, n. *a weight*.

Pono, *ponere*, *posui*, *positum*, a. *to place; to put; to set*.

Pons, *tis*, m. *a bridge*.

Pontius, i, m. (*Thelesinus*), a *general of the Samnites*.

Pontus, i, m. *a sea: by synecdoche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.

Poposci. *See Posco*.

Populor, *ari*, *atus* sum, dep. to *lay waste; to depopulate; from*

Populus, i, m. *the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations; tribes*.

Porrectus, a, um, part. from

Porrigo, *igero*, *exi*, *eectum*, a. (*porro* & *rego*), *to reach or spread out; to extend; to offer*.

Porœna, *e*, m. *a king of Etruria*.

Porta, *e*, f. *a gate*.

Portans, *tis*, part. (*porto*.)

Portendo, -*tendere*, -*tendi*, -*tentum*, a. (*porro* & *tendo*), *to presage; to forebode; to portend; to betoken*.

Porticus, *us*, f. *a portico; a gallery; a porch*.

Porto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, a. *to carry; to bear*.

Portus, *us*, m. *a port; a harbor*.

Posco, *poscere*, *poposci*, a. *to demand; to earnestly request*.

Positus, a, um, part. (*pono*), *situated*.

Possessio, *onia*, f. *possession*.

Possessor, *oris*, m. *a possessor: an occupant; from*

Possideo, -*sidere*, -*sēdi*, -*sessum*, a. *to possess*.

Possum, *posse*, *potui*, irr. n. (*potis* & *sum*, § 154, 6,) *to be able; I can*.

Post, prep. *after:—adv. after, after that; afterwards*.

- Postea**, adv. *afterwards*.
- Postera**, -erum, adj. § 125, 4, (eror, rēmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next: in postērum, (supply tempus,) for the future: postēri, -orum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); posterity*.
- Postis**, is, m. *a post*.
- Postquam**, adv. *after; after that; since*.
- Postremo** & -um, adv. *at last; finally; from*
- Postremus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of postēra, § 125, 4,) *the last: ad postremum, at last*.
- Postulo**, -are, -avi, -atum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand*.
- Postumius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: (Spurius,) a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks*.
- Posui**. See **Pono**.
- Potens**, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful*.
- Potentia**, æ, f. *power; authority; government*.
- Potestas**, -tatis, f. (potis,) *power*.
- Potio**, -ōnis, f. (pota,) *a drink; a draught*.
- Potior**, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of*.
- Potissimum**, adv. (sup. of potius,) *principally; chiefly; especially*.
- Potitus**, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained*.
- Potius**, adv. comp. (sup. potissimum,) *rather*.
- Poto**, potare, potavi, potatum or potum, a. *to drink*.
- Potuisse**. See **Possum**.
- Potus**, -us, m. *drink*.
- Præ**, prep. *before; for; in comparison of. or with*.
- Præaltus**, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep*.
- Præbeo**, -ere, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford: speciem, to exhibit the appearance of: usum, to serve for*.
- Præcedens**, tis, part. from
- Præcedo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before*.
- Præceptor**, -oris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher*.
- Præceptum**, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice*.
- Præcido**, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off*.
- Præcipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command*.
- Præcipito**, -are, -avi, -atum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate*.
- Præcipue**, adv. *especially; particularly; from*
- Præcipuus**, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal*.

- Præclârê**, adv. *excellently; famously; gloriously*; from
- Præclârus**, a, um, adj. *famous*.
- Præclûdo**, -cludêre, -clûmi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudo,) *to close; to stop; to shut up*.
- Præco**, ônis, m. *a herald*.
- Præda**, æ, f. *booty; the prey*.
- Prædico**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise; to declare; to assert; to affirm*.
- Prædico**, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict; to foretell*.
- Predictus**, a, um, part. *foretold*.
- Prædor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.
- Præfans**, tis, part. from
- Præfâri**, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell; to announce; to predict*.
- Præfêro**, -ferre, -tilli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer; to bear before*.
- Præfinio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint; to determine*.
- Præfinitus**, a, um, part.
- Prælâtus**, a, um, part. (præfêro.)
- Prælians**, tis, part. (prælior.)
- Præliâtus**, a, um, part. from
- Prælior**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle; to engage; to fight*.
- Prælium**, i, n. *a battle*.
- Præmium**, i, n. *a reward; a prize*.
- Præmitto** -mittêre, -misi, -misum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.
- Præneste**, is, n. *a city of Latium*.
- Prænuntio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce; to tell beforehand; to signify; to give notice*.
- Præparo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare; to make ready; to make*.
- Præpono**, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before; to value more; to place over; to prefer*.
- Præsens**, tis, adj. *present; imminent*.
- Præstêpe**, is, n. *a manger; a crib*.
- Præsidium**, i, n. *a garrison; defence*.
- Præstans**, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent; distinguished*.
- Præstantia**, æ, f. *superiority; an advantage; a preëminence*.
- Præsto**, stâre, stîti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before; to perform; to pay; to grant; to give; to render; to execute; to cause; to excel; to be superior; to surpass; se, to show or prove one's self: præstat, imp. it is better*.
- Præsum**, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over; to preside over; to have the charge or command of; to rule over*.
- Prætendo**, -tendêre, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *in hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & ea,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo.) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premère, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priène, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -ùm, adv. (sup. of prius,) *first; at first: quum primum, as soon as.*
- Primoris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.*
- Principâtus, ūs, m. *a government; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Prius, adv. *before; prior; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret: — suba, a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

- Probabilis**, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.
- Proboscis**, *Idia*, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.
- Prucas**, u, m. *See* *Silvius*.
- Procedens**, tis, part. from
- Procedo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed; to go forth; to go forward; to advance; to go out*.
- Proceritas**, atis, f. *stature; height; tallness; length; from*
- Procerus**, a, um, adj. *tall; long*.
- Proclamo**, are, avi, atum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out; to proclaim*.
- Proconsul**, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.
- Procreo**, are, avi, atum, a. (pro & creo,) *to beget*.
- Procul**, adv. *far*.
- Procurro**, are, avi, atum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of; to manage*.
- Procurro**, currere, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward; to jut out; to extend*.
- Prodigium**, i, n. *a prodigy*.
- Proditor**, ōris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.
- Proditus**, a, um, part. from
- Prodo**, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray; to relate; to discover; to disclose; to manifest*.
- Proelior**, ari, atus sum, dep. *to fight; from*
- Proelium**, i, n. *a battle*.
- Profectus**, a, um, part. (proficior.)
- Proficiscens**, tis, part. from
- Proficiscor**, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march; to travel; to depart; to go*.
- Profiteor**, -fiteri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare; to avow publicly; to profess: sapientiam, to profess wisdom; to profess to be a philosopher*.
- Profugio**, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee; to escape*.
- Profugus**, a, um, adj. *fleeing; escaping:—subs. a fugitive; an exile*.
- Progredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward; to proceed; to advance*.
- Progressus**, a, um, part. *having advanced*.
- Prohibeo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit; to hinder; to forbid*.
- Prohibitus**, a, um, part.
- Projicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away; to throw down; to throw*.
- Prolabor**, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down; to fall forward*.
- Prolapsus**, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

- Proláto**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (prof-
éro,) *to enlarge; to extend;
to amplify.*
- Proles**, is, f. a race; offspring.
- Prometheus**, i, m. the son of la-
pëtus and Clymène.
- Promittens**, tis, part. from
- Promitto**, -mittere, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*
- Promontorium**, i, n. (pro & mons,)
a promontory; a headland; a
cape.
- Promoveo**, -movère, -móvi, -mó-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,)
to move forward; to enlarge.
- Pronus**, a, um, adj. inclined.
- Propágo**, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*
- Prope**, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-
imè,) *near; near to; nigh.*
- Propéro**, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to has-
ten.*
- Propinquus**, a, um, adj. (prope,)
*near; related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*
- Propior**, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proxímus, sup.) *nearer.*
- Propius**, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*
- Propóno**, -ponère, -posui, -posi-
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*
- Propónor**, -póni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*
- Propontis**, Idia, f. the sea of Mar-
móra.
- Propositus**, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*
- Propriè**, adv. *peculiarly; particu-
larly; property; strictly.*
- Proprius**, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*
- Propter**, prep. *for; on account of.*
- Propulso**, áre, ávi, átum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*
- Propylum**, i, n. the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the ac-
ropolis at Athens.
- Prora**, æ, f. the prow of a ship.
- Proscribo**, -scribère, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribe,)
*to proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*
- Prosecutus**, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*
- Prosequor**, -séquì, -secutus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*
- Proserpina**, æ, f. the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.
- Prospectus**, us, m. (prospicio,) a
prospect; a distant view.
- Prospère**, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*
- Prosterno**, -sternère, -strávi,

- stratum, a, (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-
no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n.
(pro & sum, § 154, 5,) *to do
good; to profit.*
- Protagoras, æ, m. *a Greek phi-
losopher.*
- Protenus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *im-
mediately; directly.*
- Protéro, -terere, -trivi, -tritum, a.
(pro & tero,) *to trample upon;
to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protraho, -trahere, -traxi, -trac-
tum, a. (pro & traho,) *to pro-
tract; to prolong.*
- Proveniens, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -véni, -ven-
tum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come
forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ónis, f. *a provoca-
tion; a challenge; from*
- Provocho, -ære, -avi, -atum, a. (pro
& voco,) *to call forth; to call
out; to defy or challenge; to
appeal.*
- Proximè, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of
propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowl-
edge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or
pretended Philip, a name given to Andronicus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or be-
longing to Psophis; Psophid-
ian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arca-
dia.*
- Ptolemaeus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the
name of several Egyptian
kings.*
- Publicè, adv. (publicus,) *publicly;
at the public expense; by pub-
lic authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & co-
lo,) *a surname given to P.
Valerius, on account of his
love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procé-
dens, going abroad or appear-
ing in public:—suba. publi-
cum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of
several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, eri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish:
ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; child-
hood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, -ære, -avi, -atum, n. *to fight:
pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle
is fought; they fight.*

- Pulcher**, ra, rum, adj. (ice, rî-mus,) *fair; beautiful; glorious.*
- Pulchritudo**, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus**, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus**, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus**, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus**, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*
- Punitus**, a, um, part.
- Pupillus**, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*
- Puppis**, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*
- Purgo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*
- Purpura**, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*
- Purpuratus**, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurâti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*
- Purpureus**, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- Purus**, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
- Pusillus**, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*
- Puteus**, i, m. *a well.*
- Puto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think.*
- Putresco**, putrescere, putui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*
- Pydna**, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæi**, ñrum, m. *the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*
- Pyra**, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*
- Pyramis**, idis, f. *a pyramid.*
- Pyreneus**, i, m., & **Pyrenæi**, ñrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*
- Pyrrhus**, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*
- Pythagoras**, æ, m., a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.
- Pythagoreus**, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*
- Pythia**, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
- Pythias**, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedonia.*
- Q.
- Q., or Qu.**, an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.
- Quadragesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*
- Quadraginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*
- Quadriennium**, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*
- Quadrigæ**, ârum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*
- Quadringentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*
- Quadringenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*
- Quadrupes**, pædis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Querens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: queritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quàquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantù, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantùm, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quà & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordecim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, R. 2; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3; *to be able; I can.*
- Quereus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136: *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quil, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 4; *because.*
- Quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3; *indeed; truly; at least.* See Ne.
- Quin, conj. § 198, 7; *but; but that*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.	Quò, adv. <i>that</i> ; <i>to the end that</i> ; <i>whither</i> : quò — ed, <i>for quanto — tanto, by how much</i> ; <i>by so much</i> ; or <i>the more — the more</i> .
Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. <i>fifteen</i> .	Quòd, conj. <i>that</i> ; <i>because</i> .
Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the five hundredth</i> .	Quoménus, adv. <i>that — not</i> .
Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. <i>five hundred</i> .	Quomòdo, adv. <i>how</i> ; <i>by what means</i> .
Quinquagèni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. <i>every fifty</i> ; <i>fifty</i> .	Quondam, adv. <i>formerly</i> ; <i>once</i> .
Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>fiftieth</i> .	Quoniam, conj. <i>since</i> ; <i>because</i> .
Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. <i>fifty</i> .	Quoque, conj. <i>also</i> .
Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. <i>five</i> .	Quot, adj. ind. pl. <i>how many</i> .
Quinques, num. adv. <i>five times</i> .	Quotannis, adv. <i>annually</i> ; <i>yearly</i> .
Quinto, adv. <i>the fifth time</i> .	Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies) <i>every day</i> ; <i>daily</i> .
Quintus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the fifth</i> .	Quoties, adv. <i>as often as</i> ; <i>how often</i> .
Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.	Quum, or Cùm, adv. <i>when</i> .
Quis, quæ, quid, pro. <i>who</i> ? <i>what</i> ? <i>quid</i> ? <i>why</i> ?	quum jam, <i>as soon as</i> ; — conj. <i>since</i> ; <i>although</i> .
Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; <i>who</i> ; <i>what</i> .	R.
Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; <i>any one</i> ; <i>any thing</i> : nec quisquam, <i>and no one</i> .	Radius, i, m. <i>a staff</i> ; <i>a ray</i> ; <i>a rod</i> .
Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. <i>each</i> ; <i>every</i> ; <i>whoever</i> ; <i>whatsoever</i> .	Radix, icis, f. <i>a root</i> ; <i>the foot or base of a mountain</i> .
Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; <i>whoever</i> ; <i>whatever</i> .	Ramus, i, m. <i>a branch</i> ; <i>a bough</i> .
Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. <i>whoever</i> ; <i>whatsoever</i> ; <i>any one</i> .	Rana, æ, f. <i>a frog</i> .
	Rapina, æ, f. <i>rapine</i> ; <i>plunder</i> : from
	Rapio, rapère, rapin; raptum, s. <i>to rob</i> ; <i>to seize</i> ; <i>to plunder</i> . <i>to hurry away</i> .
	Raptor, oris, m. <i>one who seizes or takes away by violence</i> ; <i>robber</i> .

Raptūrus, a, um, part. (rapio):
Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio):
seized: robbed; carried off.

Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity*.

Rarò, adv. *rarely*; *seldom*; from

Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare. few*

Ratio, ōnis, f. (reor,) a reason.

Ratis, is, *f.* a raft; a ship; a boat.

Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) think-
ing; having thought.

Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ro & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*

Recēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, *n.* (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*

Recens, tis, adj. *new*; *recent*; *fresh*:—adv. *recently*; *lately*; *newly*: recens nati, *new-born children*.

Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)

Receptûrus, a, um, part. (re-
cipio.)

Recessus, ús, m. (recêdo,) a recess; a corner.

Recipio, -cipĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum,
a. (re & capio,) *to receive ; to*
take ; to take back ; to recover :
animam, to come to one's self
again ; to recover one's senses :
se, to return.

recognoſco, -noſcere, -nōvi, -nī-
tum, a. (re & cognoſco,) to
recognize.

recolligo, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) to

gather up again; to recollect; to recover.

Reconditus, a, um, part. from
Recondo, dēre, didi, ditum, a. (re-
 & condo,) *to hide ; to conceal.*

Recreatus, a, um, part. from
Recreo, are, avi, atum, a. (re &
creo,) to restore; to bring to
life again.

Rectè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) **right**;
rightly; from

Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
(rego,) *right; straight; up-
right; direct.*

Recuperātus, a, um, part. from
Recupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
recover ; to regain.*

Redditurus, a, um, part. (reddo.)

Reddītus, a, um, part. from

Reddo, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a.
(re & do,) to return; to give;
to give back; to make; to
render; to restore; to cause:
verba, to repeat: animam, to
die: voces, to imitate.

**Redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re
& eo, § 182,) to return; to
go back.**

Rediens, euntis, part. returning.

Redigo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a.
(re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce*: in potestatem, *to bring into one's power.*

Redimendus, a, um, part. from
Redîmo, -imère, -emi, -emptum
a. (re & emo,) to buy back
to redeem; to ransom

- Reducendus**, a, um, part. from
Reduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead*
or bring back: in gratiam, *to reconcile*.
- Reférons**, tis, part. *requiting*;
returning; *referring*; from
Reféro, -ferre, -tuli, -lätum, irr.
 a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*:
 gratiam, or gratias, *to requite*
a favor; *to show gratitude*:
 beneficium, *to requite a bene-*
fit: victoriam, *to bring back*
victory, i. e. *to return victori-*
ous: imaginem, *to reflect the*
image; *to resemble*: ad ali-
quam rem, to refer to; *to*
reckon a part of.
- Refuens**, tis, part. from
Refuo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum,
 n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
- Refugio**, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum,
 n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; *to*
flee; *to retreat*.
- Regia**, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
- Regina**, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
- Regio**, ònis, f. (rego,) *a region*;
a district; *a country*.
- Regius**, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*,
regal; *the king's*.
- Regnatürs**, a, um, part. from
Regno, äre, ävi, ätum, n. (reg-
 num,) *to rule*; *to govern*.
- Regnätur**, pass. imp. *kingly gov-*
ernment continues.
- Regnum**, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*;
empire; *dominion*; *reign*;
government; *rule*.
- Rego**, regere, rexi, rectum, a.
 (rex,) *to rule*.
- Regredior**, -grèdi, -gressus sum,
 dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn*
back; *to return*.
- Regressus**, a, um, part. *having*
returned.
- Regulus**, i, m. *a distinguished*
Roman general in the first
Punic war.
- Relätus**, a, um, part. (reféro.)
- Relictürs**, a, um, part. (relin-
 quo.)
- Relictus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio**, ònis, f. (relägo,) *religion*;
sacredness; *sanctity*; *rever-*
ence; *religious rites*.
- Relinquo**, -linquere, -liqui, -lic-
 tum, a. (re & linquo,) *to*
leave; *to desert*; *to quit*; *to*
abandon.
- Reliquiæ**, ärum, f. pl. *the relics*;
the remains; *from*
- Reliquus**, a, um, adj. *the rest*;
the remainder; *the other*.
- Remaneo**, -manere, -mansi, -man-
 sum, n. (re & maneo,) *to re-*
main behind.
- Remedium**, i, n. (re & medeor,)
a remedy.
- Remitto**, -mittere, -misi, -mis-
 sum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send*
back; *to remit*.
- Removeo**, -movere, -mövi, -mö-
 tum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
- Remus**, i, m. *an oar*.
- Remus**, i, m. *the twin brother of*
Römulus.

- Renovatus**, a, um, part. from
Renovo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*
- Renuntio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*
- Reor**, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*
- Repâro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*
- Repentè**, adv. *suddenly.*
- Reperio**, -perire, -përi, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*
- Repëto**, -petëre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*
- Repleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*
- Repôno**, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*
- Reporto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*
- Represento**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*
- Repudio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxorem, to divorce.*
- Requiro**, -quirëre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quero,) *to seek; to demand; to require; to need.*
- Res**, rei, f. *a thing; an affair, a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiaris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*
- Reservo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*
- Resideo**, -sidëre, -sëdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*
- Resimus**, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*
- Resisto**, -sistëre, -stiti, -stitum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*
- Resolvo**, -solvëre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*
- Respondeo**, -spondëre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondëtur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*
- Responsum**, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*
- Respublica**, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government the commonwealth.*
- Respuo**, -spuëre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*
- Restituo**, -stituëre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re*

- store; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo**, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Revèrà**, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia**, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus**, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto**, -vertère, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor**, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco**, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revoco**, ære, âvi, âtum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*
- Revolo**, ære, âvi, âtum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex**, regis, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus**, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti**, òrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhætia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea**, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus**, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinoceros**, ótis, m. *a rhinoceros.*
- Rhipæus**, a, um, adj. *Rhipæum* or *Riphææ*: *montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodanus**, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodope**, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus**, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætæum**, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndæus**, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens**, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from*
- Rideo**, dère, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo**, ère, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigidus**, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo**, ære, âvi, âtum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa**, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi**. See **Rideo**.
- Risus**, ùs, m. *laughing; laughing.*
- Rixor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur**, òris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogatus**, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo**, ære, âvi, âtum, a. *to ask;*

- to request; to beg; to entreat.
- Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*
- Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*
- Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
- Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Romulus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romulus Silvius, a king of Alba.*
- Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a sword.*
- Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*
- Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
- Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*
- Rudis, e, adj. (ior, isstmus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*
- Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*
- Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
- Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*
- Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*
- Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*
- Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*
- Rursus, adv. *again.*
- Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*
- Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*
- Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*
- S.
- Sabini, òrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*
- Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*
- Sacerdos, òtis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*
- Sacra, òrum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*
- Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*
- Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*
- Sacrifico, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. (sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*
- Sæpè, adv. (sæ, issimè, § 194,) *often; frequently.*
- Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*
- Sævitas, ãtis, f. *cruelty; savageness; barbarity; from*
- Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*
- Saginātus, a, um, part. from
- Sagino, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to fatten.*
- Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Saluber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
- Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
- Saluto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute. to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, ūnis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
- Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
- Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmātes, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite, a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from
- Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*
- Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very, quite.*
- Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
- Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janiculum.*
- Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
- Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*
- Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
- Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
- Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
- Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
- Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
- Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*
- Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
- Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar*

- cadia*, or of *Scyros*, and father of *Atalanta*.
- Seheria*, æ, f. an ancient name of the island *Corcÿra*, or *Corfu*.
- Scientia*, æ, f. *knowledge*; from *Scio*, ire, ivi, itam, a. to know; to understand.
- Scipio*, ònis, m. a distinguished Roman family: *Scipiónes*, the *Scipios*.
- Scopulus*, i, m. a cliff; a rock.
- Scorpio*, ònis, m. a scorpion.
- Scotia*, æ, f. *Scotland*.
- Scriba*, æ, m. a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from
- Scribo*, scribère, scripsi, scriptum, a. to write: scribère leges, to prepare laws.
- Scriptor*, òris, m. a writer; an author.
- Scripturus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrûtor*, ãri, âtus sum, dep. to search into; to trace out.
- Scutum*, i, n. a shield.
- Scylla*, æ, f. the daughter of *Nisus*.
- Scyros*, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*.
- Scythes*, æ, m. an inhabitant of *Scythia*; a *Scythian*.
- Scythia*, æ, f. a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.
- Scythicus*, a, um, adj. *Scythian*.
- Seco*, secare, secui, sectum, a. to cut.
- Sectdo*, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) to secede; to step aside; to withdraw.
- Sectâtus*, a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
- Sector*, ãri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.
- Secum*, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4.) with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.
- Secundus*, a, um, adj. the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.
- Sectûria*, iz, f. an are.
- Secûtus*, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed*, conj. § 198, 4; but.
- Sedëcim*, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) sixteen.
- Sedeo*, sedere, sedi, sessum, n. to sit; to light upon.
- Sedes*, is, f. a seat; a residence; a settlement: regni, the seat of government.
- Seditio*, ònis, f. sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.
- Sedûlus*, a, um, adj. diligent.
- Seges*, étis, f. a crop; a harvest.
- Segnis*, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.
- Sejungo*, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to divide; to sever; to separate.
- Seleucia*, æ, f. a town of Syria near the *Orontes*.

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus **semel**, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, æ, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semiramis**, idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Nimus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: **Sempronius Gracchus**, a *Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senátor**, óris, m. (**senex**), *a senator*.
- Senátus**, ús & i, m. (**senex**), *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, utis, f. (**senex**), *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, **senescere**, **senui**, inc. *to grow old*; *to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. **senior**.) § 126, 4.
- Senónes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ús, m. (**sentio**), *sense*; *feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion*; *a proposition*; *a sentiment*; from
- Sentio**, **sentire**, **sensi**, **sensum**, a. *to feel*; *to perceive*; *to be sensible of*; *to observe*; *to suppose*.
- Separo**, are, avi, átum, a. (se & paro,) *to separate*; *to divide*.
- Sepelio**, **sepelire**, **sepelivi**, **sepultum**, a. *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge*; *a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ónis, m. *the Northern Bear*; *the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (**septem**), *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave*; *a sepulchre*; *a tomb*.
- Sepultura**, æ, f. *burial*; *interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (**sepelio**), *buried*.
- Sequāna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river of France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, **sequi**, **secutus sum**, dep. *to follow*; *to pursue*.
- Secutus**, a, um, part. (**sequor**).
- Serénus**, a, um, adj. *serene*; *tranquil*; *clear*; *fair*; *bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ónis, m. *speech*; *a discourse*; *conversation*.
- Serò**, (**serius**), adv. *late*; *too late*.
- Sero**, **serere**, **sevi**, **satum**, a. *to sow*; *to plant*.

- Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family: Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Caesar.*
- Servia, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to preserve; to guard; to watch; to keep.*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2; *himself; herself; themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces. § 327, 3.*
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses. § 327, 3.*
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentessimus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si, conj. *if; whether; to see whether: si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic, adv. *so; thus; in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry: siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian: fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut, & Sicūti, adv. (sic ut,) *as; as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon; Sidonian.*
- Sidus, ōris, n. *a star.*
- Significo, are, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate; to mark; to express; to signify; to give notice; to imply or mean.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign; a token; a statue; a standard; colors.*
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent; keeping silence.*
- Silentium, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

- Sileo**, ēre, ui, n. *to be silent; to conceal.*
- Silva**, or **Sylva**, æ, f. *a forest; a wood.*
- Silvia**, æ, f. (*Rhea*,) *the mother of Romulus.*
- Silvius**, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba: Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*
- Simia**, æ, f. *an ape.*
- Similis**, e, adj. (*ior, limus*,) *similar; like.*
- Similiter**, adv. *in like manner.*
- Simplex**, icis, adj. (*semel & plico*,) *simple; artless; open; plain; single.*
- Simois**, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*
- Simonides**, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*
- Simul**, adv. *at the same time; at once; together; as soon as: simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*
- Simulacrum**, i, n. (*simūlo*,) *an image; a statue.*
- Sin**, conj. *but if.*
- Sine**, prep. *without.*
- Singularis**, e, adj. *single; singular; distinguished; extraordinary: certāmen singulāre, a single combat.*
- Singuli**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each; one by one; every: singulis mensibus, every month: singulis singulas partes, to each a share.*
- Sinister**, ra, rum, adj. *left.*
- Sino**, sinēre, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*
- Sinus**, ūs, m. *a bosom; a bay; a gulf.*
- Siquis**, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one; if any thing.*
- Siquando**, adv. *if at any time; if ever.*
- Sitio**, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst; to be thirsty; to earnestly desire.*
- Sitis**, is, f. *thirst.*
- Situs**, a, um, adj. *placed; set; situated; permitted.*
- Sive**, conj. *or; or if; whether.*
- Sobrius**, a, um, adj. *sober; temperate.*
- Socer**, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*
- Socialis**, e, adj. (*socius*,) *pertaining to allies; social; confederate.*
- Societas**, ātis, f. *society; alliance; intercourse; partnership; from*
- Socius**, i, m. *an ally; a companion.*
- Socordia**, æ, f. (*socora*,) *negligence; sloth.*
- Socrātes**, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*
- Sol**, solis, m. *the sun.*
- Soleo**, ēre, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to be wont; to be accustomed: solēbat, used.*
- Solidus**, a, um, adj. *whole; solid; entire.*
- Solitudo**, inis, f. (*solus*,) *a desert; a wilderness; a solitary place.*
- Solitus**, a, um, part. (*soleo*,) *accustomed; usual.*

- Sollers, *tis*, adj. *ingenious; inventive; cunning; skilful; shrewd.*
- Sollertia, *e*, f. *sagacity; skill; shrewdness.*
- Solon, *onis*, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Solstitium, *i*, n. (*sol & sisto*), *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from Bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day.*
- Solum, *i*, n. *the earth; the soil; land.*
- Solum, adv. *alone; only; from*
- Solus, *a*, um, adj. § 107; *alone.*
- Solutus, *a*, um, part. from
- Solvere, *solvi*, solutum, *a*. *to dissolve; to melt; to answer.*
- Somnio, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, n. *to dream; from*
- Somnium, *i*, n. *a dream; from*
- Somnus, *i*, m. *sleep.*
- Sonitus, *us*, m. *a sound; a noise.*
- Sono, *are*, *ui*, *itum*, n. *to sound; to resound; from*
- Sonus, *i*, m. *a sound.*
- Sorbeo, *-ere*, *-ui*, *to suck in; to absorb.*
- Soror, *oris*, f. *a sister.*
- Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius.*
- Spargo, *spargere*, *sparsi*, *sparsum*, *a*. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow.*
- Sparsi. *See Spargo.*
- Sparsus, *a*, um, part.
- Sparta, *e*, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia.*
- Spartacus, *i*, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Spartanus, *i*, m. *a Spartan.*
- Sparti, *orum*, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed.*
- Spartum, *i*, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made.*
- Spatiosus, *a*, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*
- Spatium, *i*, n. *a space; room; distance.*
- Species, *ei*, f. (*specio*), *an appearance.*
- Spectaculum, *i*, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*
- Specto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. freq. (*specio*), *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate, to refer.*
- Specus, *us*, m. f. & n. *a cave.*
- Spelunca, *e*, f. *a cave.*
- Spero, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, n. *to hope, to expect.*
- Spes, *ei*, f. *hope; expectation; promise.*
- Speusippus, *i*, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato.*
- Sphinx, *gis*, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion.*

- Spina, *m, f. a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
- Spiritus, *ûs, m. a breath; from*
- Spiro, *âre, âvi, âtum, n. to breathe.*
- Splendeo, *ère, ui, n. to shine; to be conspicuous.*
- Splendidus, *a, um, adj. splendid; illustrious.*
- Splendor, *ôris, m. brightness; splendor.*
- Spolio, *âre, âvi, âtum, a. to de-spoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
- Spolium, *i, n. spoils; booty.*
- Spondeo, *spondère, sponondi, sponsum, a. to promise; to engage.*
- Sponsa, *æ, f. a bride.*
- Spontis, *gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
- Spurius, *i, m. a prænomen among the Romans.*
- Squama, *æ, f. the scale of a fish.*
- Stabulum, *i, n. (sto.) a stall; a stable.*
- Stadium, *i, n. a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
- Stannum, *i, n. tin.*
- Stans, *stantis, part. (sto.)*
- Statim, *adv. immediately.*
- Statio, *ônis, f. (sto.) a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
- Statua, *æ, f. (statuo,) a statue.*
- Statuarius, *i, m. a statuary; a sculptor.*
- Statuo, *uère, ui, utum, a. to de-terminate; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
- Status, *a, um, adj. fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
- Statutus, *a, um, part. (statuo,) placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
- Stella, *æ, f. a star.*
- Sterilis, *e, adj. unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
- Sterto, *ère, ui, n. to snore.*
- Stipes, *itis, m. a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
- Stirps, *is, f. a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
- Sto, *stare, steti, statum, n. to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
- Stoicus, *i, m. a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
- Stoliditas, *âtis, f. stupidity; from*
- Stolidus, *a, um, adj. foolish; silly; stupid.*
- Strages, *is, f. (sterno,) an overthrow; slaughter.*
- Strangillo, *âre, âvi, âtum, a. to strangle.*
- Strenuè, *adv. bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
- Strenuus, *a, um, adj. bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
- Strophædes, *um, f. pl. two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
- Struo, *struere, struxi, structum,*

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambush.*
- Struthiocamelus, i, m. *an ostrich.*
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
- Studiōse, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
- Stultitia, e, f. *folly; from*
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, iustius,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
- Suavitas, atia, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
- Subduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
- Subigo, -igere, -egi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
- Sublatus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*
- Sublimē, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
- Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
- Subrideo, -ridere, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*
- Substituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*
- Subter, prep. *under.*
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
- Subvenio, -venire, -véni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance: to succor to help*

- Subvolo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up*.
- Succēdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow*.
- Successor**, ōris, m. *a successor*.
- Succus**, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap*.
- Suffero**, sufferre, sustūli, sublātum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear*.
- Suffetius**, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius*.
- Sufficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient*.
- Suffodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine*.
- Suffossus**, a, um, part.
- Suffragium**, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice*.
- Sui**, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : dum sibi similes, like one another*.
- Sulla**, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general*.
- Sulpicius**, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology*.
- Sum**, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrōri esse, to excite terror*.
- Summus**, a, um, adj. (see Sup̄rus,) *the highest ; greatest ; perfect : in summā aquā, on the surface of the water*.
- Sumo**, sumere, sumpsi, sumptum, a. *to take*.
- Sumptus**, a, um, part.
- Sumptus**, ūs, m. *expense*.
- Supellex**, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods*.
- Super**, prep. *above ; upon*.
- Superbe**, adv. (iūs, isimē,) *proudly ; haughtily*.
- Superbia**, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness*.
- Superbio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*.
- Superbus**, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud*.
- Superflus**, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous*.
- Superjacio**, -jacere, -jeci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over*.
- Superjacio**, -jaci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over*.
- Sup̄ero**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish*.
- Superstitiosus**, a, um, adj. *superstitious*.
- Supersum**, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive*.
- Sup̄erus**, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. sup̄remus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above high ; upper*.

- Supervacuus**, a, um, adj. *superfluus*.
- Supervenio**, -venire, -véni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.
- Supervolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.
- Suppêto**, êre, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.
- Supplex**, icis, adj. *suppliant*.
- Supplicium**, i. n. *a punishment*.
- Suppono**, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.
- Supra**, prep. & adv. *above; before*.
- Surêna**, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.
- Surgo**, surgêre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.
- Sus**, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.
- Suscipio**, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.
- Suspectus**, a, um, part. & adj. (suspectio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.
- Suspendo**, -pendêre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.
- Suspensus**, a, um, part.
- Suspicio**, -spicêre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.
- Suspîcor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.
- Sustento**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to sustain; to support: sustentâre vitam, to support one's self; from*
- Sustineo**, -tinêre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.
- Sustollo**, sustollêre, sustûli, sublâtum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.
- Suus**, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.
- Sylla**. See Sulla.
- Syllâba**, æ, f. *a syllable*.
- Sylva**. See Silva.
- Syphax**, âcia, m. *a king of Numidia*.
- Syracusæ**, ârum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.
- Syria**, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.
- Syriacus**, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

T.

- T.**, an abbreviation of Titus.
- Tabesco**, tabescêre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.
- Tabûla**, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plumbæa tabûla, a plate or sheet of lead*.
- Taceo**, êre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

- Tactus**, ōs, m. (tangō,) *the touch.*
Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or
 pertæsum est, imp. *to be*
weary of: vitæ eos tædet,
they are weary of life.
Tænârus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a*
promontory in Laconia, now
cape Malapan.
Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum*
variously estimated from \$860
to \$1020.
Talis, e, adj. *such.*
Talpa, æ, c. *a mole.*
Tam, adv. *so; so much.*
Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding;*
still; nevertheless.
Tanâus, is, m. *a river between Eu-*
rope and Asia, now the Don.
Tanâquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tar-*
quinius Priscus.
Tandem, adv. *at length; at last;*
finally.
Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum,
 a. *to touch.*
Tanquam, or **Tamquam**, adv. *as;*
as well as; as if; like.
Tantâlus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter;*
the father of Pelops, and king
of Phrygia.
Tantò, adv. (tantus,) *so much.*
Tantopere, adv. (tantus & opus,)
so much; so greatly.
Tantum, adv. *only; so much;*
from
Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great;*
such: tanti, of so much value:
tanti est, it is worth the pains;
it makes amends: pœnâ est
tanti, it is not best; it is not
worth while.
Tardè, adv. (tardus, tardus,) (*tardus*
slowly.
Tarditas, âtis, f. (*tardus*,) *slow*
ness; dulness; heaviness.
Tardo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to retard;*
to check; to stop; from
Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull.*
Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tar-*
entine; of or belonging to
Tarentum: Tarentini, Tar-
entines; the inhabitants of
Tarentum.
Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city*
in the south of Italy.
Tarpêia, æ, f. *the daughter of*
Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed
the Roman citadel to the Sa-
bines.
Tarpêius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*
mons, the Tarpeian or Capi-
toline mount.
Tarquini, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of*
Etruria, whence the family of
Tarquin derived their name.
Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the*
name of an illustrious Roman
family, of which two, Priscus
and Superbus, were kings
Tarquini, ōrum, pl. *the Tar-*
quins.
Tartârus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, p.
 n. *Tartarus; the infernal re-*
gions.
Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula*
of the Black sea, now called
the Crimea or Taurida.

- Taurus**, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
Taurus, i, m. *a bull.*
Taÿgētus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
Tectum, i, n. *a roof; a house.*
Tectus, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*
Teges, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
Tego, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*
Tegumentum, i, n. *a covering.*
Telum, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
Temērē, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
Tempe, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*
Temperies, iēi, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
Tempestas, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
Templum, i, n. *a temple.*
Tempus, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*
Temulentus, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*
Tendo, tendere, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
Tenēbræ, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*
Teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
Tentātus, a, um, part. from
Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *freq. to attempt; to try.*
Tentyritæ, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
Tenuis, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*
Tenus, prep. *up to; as far as.*
Tepesco, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
Ter, num. adv. *thrice.*
Terentius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
Tergum, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
Termino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*
Terminus, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*
Terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*
Terra, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*
Terreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
Terrester, terrestis, terrestre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terrestre, a land animal.*
Terribilis, e, adj. *terrible.*
Territo, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium**, i, n. (terra,) *territory*.
- Territus**, a, um, part. (terreo.)
- Terror**, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
- Tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
- Tertiō**, num. adv. *the third time*.
- Testa**, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
- Testamentum**, i, n. a *will*; *a testament*.
- Tetūdo**, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
- Tetigi**. See **Tango**.
- Teutōnes**, um, & **Teutōni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
- Texo**, texere, texui, textum, a, *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
- Thalāmus**, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
- Thales**, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Thasus**, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
- Theātrum**, i, n. *a theatre*.
- Thebæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia*.
- Thebānus**, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
- Thelesinus**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Themistōcles**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
- Theodōrus**, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrenæ*.
- Thermōdon**, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
- Theseus**, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
- Thessalia**, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
- Thessālus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
- Thestius**, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
- Thetis**, idis & idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
- Theutobōchus**, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
- Thracia**, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
- Thracius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
- Thrasybūlus**, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
- Thus**, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris**, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi**. See **Tu**.
- Tibicen**, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
- Ticinum**, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

- Tigrānes**, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major.*
- Tigranocerta**, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*
- Tigris**, idis, (*seldom is*), f. *a tiger.*
- Tigris**, idis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*
- Timens**, tis, part. from
- Timeo**, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear; to dread; to be afraid.*
- Timidus**, a, um, adj. *timid; cowardly.*
- Timor**, ōris, m. *fear.*
- Tinnitus**, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*
- Tintinnabŭlum**, i, n. *a bell.*
- Titio**, ōnis, m. *a brand; a firebrand.*
- Titus**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
- Tolero**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear; to endure; to admit of.*
- Tollo**, tollere, sustŭli, sublātum, a. *to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.*
- Tondeo**, tondere, totondī, tonsuim, a. *to shave; to shear.*
- tonitru**, u, n. *thunder.*
- Tono**, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder: tonat, it thunders.*
- tormentum**, i, n. (*torqueo*), *an engine for throwing stones and darts.*
- Torquātus**, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*
- Torquis**, is, d. *a collar; a chain.*
- Tot**, ind. adj. *so many.*
- Totidem**, ind. adj. *the same number; as many.*
- Totus**, a, um, adj. § 107; *whole entire; all.*
- Trabs**, is, f. *a beam.*
- Tractātus**, a, um, part. from
- Tracto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*traho*), *to treat; to handle.*
- Tractus**, ūs, m. (*traho*), *a tract; a country; a region.*
- Tractus**, a, um, part. (*traho*)
- Traditus**, a, um, part. from
- Trado**, -dere, -didī, -ditum, a. (*trans & do*), *to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.*
- Tragicus**, a, um, adj. *tragic.*
- Tragœdia**, æ, f. *a tragedy.*
- Traho**, trahere, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahere, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.*
- Trajicio**, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, a. (*trans & jacio*), *to convey over; to pass or cross over.*
- Trames**, itis, m. (*trameo*), *a path; a way.*
- Trano**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*trans & no*), *to swim over.*
- Tranquillus**, a, um, adj. *tranquil; calm; serene.*
- Trans**, prep. *over; beyond; on the other side.*
- Transactus**, a, um, part. (*trans igo*.)

- Transeo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transféro**, -ferre, -tilli, -lätum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: eo ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfuga**, æ, c. a *deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitūrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translätus**, a, um, part. (trans-féro,) *to pass on.*
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno**. See **Trano**.
- Transvehō**, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvölo**, äre, ävi, ätum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimēnus**, i, m. a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.
- Trebia**, æ, f. a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredécim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres**, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Treviri**, örüm, m. pl. a people of Belgium.
- Trianguläris**, e, adj. (triangulum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribūnus**, i, m. a *tribune.*
- Tribuo**, uēre, ui, ätum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribütum**, i, n. a *tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigēmini**, örüm, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolēmus**, i, m. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphälis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

- Triumphans, *us*, part. from
 Triumpho, *are, avi, atum, n. to triumph.*
 Triumplus, *i, m. a triumph; a triumphal procession.*
 Triumvir, *virī, m. (tres & vir,) one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.*
 Troas, *adis, f. a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont.*
 Trochilus, *i, m. a wren.*
 Troglodytæ, *arum, c. pl. Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves.*
 Troja, *æ, f. Troy, the capital of Troas.*
 Trojānus, *a, um, adj. Trojan.*
 Trucido, *are, avi, atum, a. to slay; to murder; to massacre.*
 Frux, *ucis, adj. savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim.*
 Tu, subs. pro. *thou; § 133.*
 Tuba, *æ, f. a trumpet.*
 Tuber, *eris, n. a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance.*
 Tubicen, *inis, m. (tuba & cano,) a trumpeter.*
 Tueor, *tuēri, tutus sum, dep. to defend; to protect.*
 Tugurium, *i, n. a hut; a shed.*
 Tuli. See *Fero.*
 Tullia, *æ, f. the daughter of Servius Tullius.*
 Tullius, *i, m. a Roman.*
 Tullus, *i, m. (Hostilius,) the third Roman king.*
 Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also;*
tum — tum, as well — as; both — and; tum demum, then first.
 Tumultus, *us, m. a noise; a tumult.*
 Tumulus, *i, m. a mound; a tomb.*
 Tunc, adv. *then.*
 Tunica, *æ, f. a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga.*
 Turbatus, *a, um, part. disturbed; confused; troubled; from*
 Turbo, *are, avi, atum, a. (turbare,) to disturb; to trouble.*
 Turma, *æ, f. a troop; a company.*
 Turpis, *e, adj. base; disgraceful.*
 Turpitudine, *inis, f. baseness; ugliness.*
 Turris, *is, f. a tower.*
 Tuscia, *æ, f. a country of Italy, the same as Etruria.*
 Tuscūlum, *i, n. a city of Latium.*
 Tuscus, *a, um, adj. Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian.*
 Tutor, *oris, m. a guardian; a tutor.*
 Tutus, *a, um, adj. (ior, iussumus,) safe.*
 Tuus, *a, um, adj. pro. § 130; (tu,) thy; thine*
 Tyrannis, *idis & idos, f. tyranny; arbitrary power.*
 Tyrannus, *i, m. a tyrant; a usurper; a king.*
 Tyrius, *a, um, adj. Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan*; *belonging to Tuscany*.

Cyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia*.

U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder*; *a teat*.

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility*; *fruitfulness*.

Ubi, adv. *where*; *when*; *as soon as*.

Ubique, adv. *every where*.

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge*; *to avenge*.

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any*; *any one*.

Ultior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further*.

Uterior, adv. *farther*; *beyond*; *longer*.

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ultior,) *the last*.

Ultra, prep. *beyond*; *more than*: —adv. *besides*; *moreover*; *further*.

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged*.

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca*.

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade*; *a shadow*.

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade*; *to darken*.

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together*.

Unde, adv. *whence*; *from which*.

Undecim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven*.

Undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth*.

Undequingenta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine*.

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth*. [nineteenth.]

Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen*.

Undique, adv. *on all sides*.

Unguis, is, m. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a nail*.

Ungula, æ, f. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a hoof*: binis ungulis, *cloven-footed*.

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone*; *sole*; *only*.

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl*.

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole*; *universal*; *all*.

Unquam, adv. *ever*: nec unquam, *and never*.

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one*; *only*; *alone*.

Unusquisque, unaqueque, unumquodque, adj. *each one*; *each*; § 138, 4.

Urbs, is, f. *a city*; *the chief city*; *Rome*.

Uro, urere, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn*.

Ursus, i, m. *a bear*.

Usque, adv. *even*; *as far as*; *till* until.

Usus, a, um, part. (utor,)

Usus, ūs, m. *use*; *custom*; *profit* advantage.

Ut, conj. *that*; *in order that*; *so that*; adv. *as*.

Utcunquo, adv. *however; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viator, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ōs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valēre,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (vehō.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issimius,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (ius, issimē,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Vehō, vehēre, vxi, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscan, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also*

- even: *vel lecta*, even when read: *vel — vel, either — or.*
- Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck.*
- Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece.*
- Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus) *swift; rapid; active.*
- Velum, i, n. *a sail.*
- Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut) *as; as if.*
- Venalis, e, adj. *venal; mercenary.*
- Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
- Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase; canis, a hound.*
- Venator, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman.*
- Vendito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell; from*
- Vendo, vendēre, vendidi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell.*
- Venenatus, a, um, adj. *poisoned; poisonous; from*
- Venenum, i, n. *poison.*
- Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3; *to be exposed for sale; to be sold.*
- Venētus, i, m., or Brigantinus, a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the *Roden sea*, or lake of Constance.
- Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come; to advance.*
- Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt.*
- Venter, tris, m. *the belly; the stomach.*
- Ventus, i, m. *a wind.*
- Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty.*
- Ver, veris, n. *the spring.*
- Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip; a rod; a blow; a stripe.*
- Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike.*
- Verbum, i, n. *a word.*
- Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly.*
- Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear; to be concerned for.*
- Vergo, vergĕre, versi, n. *to tend to; to incline; to verge towards; to bend; to look.*
- Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable.*
- Veritus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
- Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but; —adv. indeed; truly.*
- Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy.*
- Versatus, a, um, part. from
- Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn; to revolve; to dwell; to live; to reside.*
- Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)
- Versus, prep. *towards.*
- Vertex, icis, m. *the top; the summit; the crown of the head.*
- Verto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. *to turn to change.*
- Veru, u, n. § 87; *a spit.*
- Verum, conj. *but; but yet; from*
- Verus, a, um, adj. *true.*
- Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon; to feed upon; to eat; to subsist upon.*
- Vespĕri, or -ē, adv. *at evening:*

- tam vespéri, so late at evening.*
- Vesta**, æ, f. a goddess, the mother of Saturn.
- Vestâlis**, is, f. (virgo,) a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.
- Vestibulum**, i, n. the porch; the vestibule.
- Vestigium**, i, n. a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.
- Vestio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. to clothe; from
- Vestis**, is, f. a garment; clothes.
- Vesulus**, i, m. a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.
- Veterânus**, a, um, adj. (vetus,) old; a veteran.
- Veto**, âre, ui, itum, a. to forbid; to prohibit.
- Veturia**, æ, f. the mother of Coriolânus.
- Veturnus**, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.
- Vetus**, èris, adj. ancient; old: *vetères*, the ancients.
- Vetustas**, âtis, f. antiquity; age.
- Vetustus**, a, um, adj. old; ancient.
- Vexi**. See Veho.
- Via**, æ, f. a way; a course; a path; a journey.
- Viâtor**, ôris, m. a traveller.
- Viceni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every twenty; twenty.
- Vicesimus**, a, um, num. adj. the twentieth.
- Vici**. See Vinco.
- Vicies**, num. adv. twenty times.
- Vicinîtas**, âtis, f. the neighborhood; vicinity; from
- Vicinus**, a, um, adj. near; neighboring.
- Vicinus**, i, m. a neighbor.
- Vicia**, gen. f. § 94; change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.
- Victima**, æ, f. a victim; a sacrifice.
- Victor**, ôris, m. (vinco,) a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.
- Victoria**, æ, f. a victory.
- Victûrus**, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus**, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus**, i, m. a village.
- Video**, videre, vidi, visum, a. to see; to behold.
- Videor**, videri, visus sum, pass. to be seen; to seem; to appear.
- Viduus**, a, um, adj. bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.
- Vigil**, ilis, m. a watchman.
- Vigilans**, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) watchful; vigilant.
- Vigilia**, æ, f. a watching:—pl. the watch.
- Viginti**, num. adj. pl. ind. twenty.
- Vilis**, e, adj. vile; bad; mean.
- Villa**, æ, f. a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincere, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icia, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an assenter; from*
- Vindico**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ère, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires**. See **Via**.
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from virga,) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomârus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit; excellence; power; valor; faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus**, èris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, ūs, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid; from*

- Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*
 Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*
 Vix, adv. *scarcely.*
 Vixi. *See Vivo.*
 Voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*
 Volo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to fly.*
 Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*
 Volsci, ôr m, m. pl. *a people of Latium*
 Volûcer, -ris, -cre, adj. *winged:—subs. a bird.*
 Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolinus.*
 Voluntas, âtis, f. (volo,) *the will.*
 Voluptas, âtis, f. (volûpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*
 Volitatus, a, um, part. from
 Volito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*
 Vo-ro, vëre, vi, ûtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*
 Votum, i, n (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*
 Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*
 Vulcanus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*
 Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*
 Vulneratus, a, um, part. from
 Vulnëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to wound; from*
 Vulnus, ëria, n. *a wound.*
 Vulpecûla, æ, f. ðim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*
 Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*
 Vultur, ûris, m. *a vulture.*
 Vultus, ûs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

- Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*
 Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*
 Xenocrâtes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*
 Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

- Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*
 Zeno, ônis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*
 Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*
 Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*
 Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
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PAGE

- and *vos* omitted? L. 51, R. 4. • L. 15, 1 and 2. • L. 5, II. *arbor*, L. 12, 1, and L. B., or.
8. • L. 5, 1; and L. 12, 2. • L. 12, 1 and 2. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11. • L. 7, 3; and L. 25; and L. 26, Exc. 1. *sol*, L. F. • L. 18, 2 and 4. / L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 1; and N. • L. 5, N. 3. • L. 15, 1, 2, and 3. How does the imperfect tense represent an action? L. 47, 7. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? L. 52, p. 75. • L. 62, 2. / L. 8. How does the future tense represent an action? L. 47, 8. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? L. 53, p. 75. *Deus*, L. 9, Ex. 4. • L. 12, 1; and L. 15, 2. • L. 12, 2, 3, and L. B. or. How does the perfect tense represent an action? L. 47, 9. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? L. 54. • See Ref. †, above, and L. 63. = L. 48, 6; and L. 49. • See Ref. ‡, above. How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? L. 47, 10. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? L. 54, p. 78. How does the future perfect tense represent an action? L. 47, 11. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? L. 54, p. 78.
9. How do the several moods represent an action? L. 47, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? L. 56. How is the subjunctive used in independent sentences? L. 57, 2.—*Note.* The first six sentences in the subj. pres. are to be taken independently. The first and fifth can be translated as hortatory, by *let*; the remainder as denoting wishes or requests, by *may*; as, “may fortune favor.” • L. F. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? L. 56, p. 80. • L. 77. • L. 5, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? L. 58. • L. 9, 1 and 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? L. 58. • L. 64. / L. 76. How do the several moods represent an action? L. 47, 2. • L. 126, 1. Define the passive voice. L. 46, 9. What is frequently omitted, or left indefinite, with the active voice? With the passive voice? L. 46, N. 4. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? L. 66.

NOTES.

299

PAGE

• L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 2. • L. 12, 1; and L. 13. • L. 8, 1 and 10.
2. • L. 18, 2 and 3; L. 23, II., and R. 2. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? L. 66. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? L. 66. • L. 26, 1 and 3. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense?—pluperfect tense?—future-perfect tense? L. 68. What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense?—imperfect tense? L. 70—perfect tense?—pluperfect tense? L. 72. What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood, in each conjugation? L. 74. • L. 126, 1. • L. 13, and L. C, o.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? L. 92, 1. • L. 1, B, os, and L. C, os. • L. 79. • L. 5, I, and N. 1. • L. 15, 1; and 16, 1. • L. 5, N. 3; and L. 17, 2. What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? L. 91, 1. What is the logical subject of a proposition? L. 85, 1—the logical predicate? L. 85, 1. • L. 37; and L. 28, 2; and L. 17, 2. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 1, and N. • Nom. plur. neut. *vetēra*; Gen. plur. *vetērum*, L. 37, Exc. p. 57. • L. 29, N. 2. • L. 32, 1. • How is this adjective used? L. 91, N. 1.

• L. 90, 3. • L. 91, 2. • L. 40, 3. • L. 121, 6, (b). • L. 88, 1, 12, and R. 2. • L. 14, 1 and 2. • L. 18, 2; L. 20, 2. • Is this noun the subject of the sentence, or is it the predicate? L. 83, 4 and 5. • L. 91, 4. • *Bipedes*, "two footed," i. e., on "two feet." It is a predicate adjective following the verb of motion *ingrediuntur*, L. 92, 2, and R. 1, (a.) • L. 90; N. 2. • L. 32, 1, and R. 3. • L. 82, 3-5: What do these adverbs modify? What is the rule for the object of an active verb in the active voice? L. 96, 1. • L. 27, and Exc. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11, 1. • L. 81, 2, 3 and 4. • L. F, Exc. in gender and in declension—us. • See preceding note. • L. G, I., 2. • L. 12, 1, and R. • L. B, or. • L. C, ex. • L. 45; R. 2.

• L. C, os. • What is omitted before *vinum* and *litteras*? • L. 13, 32, 1. • L. 45, R. 2. • L. 88, 1, and R. 1. • *Novi*, and other tenses of *nosco*, derived from the 2d root, are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*; L. 81, 4. • L. 18, 2 and 3. • L. 9, 15, 1; and L. 17, 2. • L. J, 9. What is the rule for nouns in apposition? L. 89, 1. • L. 40, 3. • L. 39, 6, and N. 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 18, 2; L. 20, 2. • L. 109. • L. 116, 5. • L. 5, II.

- PAGE.
 * L. 15, 1, and L. 17, 1, and N. * L. 118, 2. * L. 117, N. 1.
 * L. 35. * L. 94, 8. What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? L. 100. * L. 92.
14. *Infinita*, L. 92, 2. * L. 15, 1 and 5. * *Antiquissimus*, L. 39, N. 2.
 * L. 90, R. 2. * *Non benignus*, "a not kind," i. e., "an unkind."
 L. 92. * What verb is here omitted? L. 90, N. 2. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? L. 104—after partitives? L. 103. / L. 126, 2. * L. 18, 2 and 4. * L. 24, 6. * Superlatives followed by a partitive genitive are used like nouns, agreeing in gender and number, though not in case, with the genitives following them; as *stultissima animantium*, i. e., *stultissima animalia*. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives and verbs? L. 109. / L. 96, 1. * L. 45, 2.
15. * L. 68, 2. * L. 9, 1; and L. 11. * L. 33, 1. * L. 15, 1; and L. 13. * L. 90, R. 2. / L. 97, 1. * L. 40, 2. * L. 113 and N. * L. 91, *summa*, L. 40, 3 and 39, N. 2. / L. 39, 6. * L. 99. * L. 114. * See *ne quidem*, in Dict., under *ne*. * L. 91, N. 1. What is a preposition? L. 82, 7—the rule for the accusative after prepositions? L. 97, 1. * L. 91, 4. * L. 12, 1, and L. 14, 4. To find the nom. sing. of *culices* make use of L. 22, I., of R. 3, and R. 2. * L. 91, 5. * L. 10, R. 2. *Mitis* is sometimes followed by a dative; here it takes *erga* with the accusative. L. 109, R. 5.
16. * L. 97, 3. * L. 22, I., R. 1. * L. 47, N. 2; and L. 96, N. 2. What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? L. 97, 3. * L. 88, 2. * L. 15, 1; and L. 16, 2. / L. 75, 2. * L. 82, (1.) * L. 8, 5. * L. 126, 2; and L. 57, 2. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? L. 99. / L. 117, N. 1. * L. 39, 1 and 3.
17. * L. 144, N. * L. 12, 1. * L. 117, N. 2. * *Primus* is translated as if it were *primum* limiting *duxit*, "first led." L. 91, 2. / *Esse*, "exist," L. 95, N. 5. * L. 17, 1, and N. * *Possum* is sometimes followed by the accusative of a neuter adjective or pronoun, *nihil*, &c., where in English we supply *do* or the like; as, *nihil potest*, "can do nothing." *Dulce*, L. 91, 7. * L. 95, 4. What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, &c.? L. 117, 1—for *utor*, &c.—for verbs signifying *to rejoice*, *glory* or *confide in*, &c.? L. 116, 4—for verbs which in English are followed by *with*? L. 117, 2—for verbs signifying *to abound*, &c.? L. 117, 3—for the ablative of *price* and *time*? L. 118, 1 and 2—for a genitive or ablative of *property*, *character* or *quality*? L. 161. / L. 110, 1. * L. 69. * L. 12, 1; and L. 22, I., and R. 1. * L. B, er.

NOTES.

371.

* L. 29, N. 2. * L. 5, II. * L. 9. * L. 44, N. * L. 7, 3; and 18.
L. 25, 1. / L. 12, 1. *Prioribus*, sc. *pedibus*, "their fore feet." * L.
79, N. * Sing. *locus*, m.; plur. commonly *loca*, n. * L. 103, 1.
* L. 101. Upon what may the infinitive depend? L. 95, 5.
After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a sub-
ject? L. 95, N. 5. After what classes of verbs does the infinitive with a subject accusative follow? L. 95, N. 4.

What is the object of *cupio*? L. 95, 5; and L. 96, R. 2. * L. 19.
18, 2 and 3: to find the nom. sing., see L. 23, II, and R. 2. * L.
76. * L. J, 5. *Tiberim*, L. G, I., 1. * L. 47, N. 2. * L. 99, R. 2.
/ L. 126, 2. * L. 92, 2. * L. 81, Exc. * L. 111. / L. 117, 1.
What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? L. 96, 4. * L.
90, 5. * L. 91, 7.

* L. 109. With what does *turpius* agree? * *Suos* being used 20.
without reference to a definite person, is to be translated "one's."
What are gerunds? L. 47, 17. By what cases are gerunds fol-
lowed? L. 123, 2. How are gerunds governed? L. 123, 3.
What rule is to be given for the genitive of gerunds? L. 100.
* L. 117, 1. * L. 17, 2: to find the nom. sing. see L. 23, I, and
R. 2. * A predicate adjective. / L. 117, 1. *Nova*, L. 91, 5. * L.
109, and L. 91, 4, "to one ignorant of reading." * From *inco*.
* Instead of *urbem delendi*, *cives trucidandi*, *nomen Romanum ex-*
stinguendi. L. 123, 4. What is the rule for the dative of gerunds
and gerundives? L. 109. / L. 47, N. 2. * *Et—et*, see *et* in Dict.
What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives?
L. 97. *Ad discendum*. L. 123, 5.

* For what is *adificandam* used? L. 123, 4. What is the rule 21.
for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives? Answer. Either L.
99, or L. 117, 1, according as a preposition is or is not expressed.
* This adverb modifies the gerund on account of the gerund hav-
ing the nature of a verb. L. 68: see also L. 123, 1. *Lacedemonii*,
orum, subst. m., the Lacedemonians. * "Were accustomed to
exercise." L. 47, N. 2. What is a compound sentence? L. 93,
1. How may the members of a compound sentence be con-
nected? L. 93, 8. What is the rule for copulative and disjunc-
tive conjunctions? L. 68, II. * L. 92, 1. * L. 82, 8, (4.) What
is the object of *accipere*? L. 96, 1. / What is the subject of
præstat? L. 95, 4; and L. 81, 8 and 9.

* A conjunction placed before each of two or more connected 22.
words, gives peculiar emphasis to each. * L. 15, 1; and L. 17,
R. What is the root of *nox*? How is the nom. sing. formed?

- In translating *nox erat*, supply *it* before the verb, and let the noun follow the verb, "it was night." L. 92, I., R. 1 and 2. • L. 90, 3. • To what class of conjunctions does this belong? L. 82, (3.) • L. 131, N. / L. 109, R. 2: the dative after a verb is often thus used in Latin, where the English idiom requires a possessive case or a possessive adjective pronoun; as, *mihi in mentem revoco*, "I recall to my mind." • On what verb does the dependent clause *crocodilum crescere* depend? L. 95, N. 4. Why *is-crocodilum* in the accusative? L. 95, 3. • What is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 128, II. • L. 95, 1. *Autem, cum* and *vero* occupy the second or third place in their clause. • L. 98. • What are the two constructions which may follow the comparative degree? *Ans.* A dependent clause connected by *qudm*, or an ablative. When is the comparative degree followed by an ablative? L. 119, 1. When *qudm* is expressed, what case follows it? L. 119, 2. • What words are to be supplied? • What is the positive of this adjective?—its root? How are the comparative and superlative formed? L. 39, 6.
23. • L. 36, 2. • What is to be supplied before this genitive? • In what case is *fera*, and why? L. 109. Why is *homini* in the dative? • L. 1 and 9. • What is the rule for the construction of relatives? L. 94, 2. / L. 78. • L. 15, 1 / L. 17, 2; and L. 92, I. and 2. • L. 18, 2. • L. 117, 1. / L. 116, 4. • *Is*, though often following *qui*, is commonly to be translated before it: *bona*, "good things;" *mala*, "evil things." L. 91, 5. • L. 79. • L. 104, and R. 1. • L. F, us. • L. 133, 1.
24. What mood follows *cum*? L. 132, 2. How is the subjunctive after adverbs of time to be translated? L. 132, R. 1. • L. 117, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 15, 1 and 2. • See Ref. c, p. 17. / L. 117, 1. • L. 81, 6-12. • L. 89, 1. For what purpose is *rex Macedonia* added? L. 89, R. • L. 110. What is the rule for the mood in a clause denoting a purpose, object or result? L. 133, 1. / L. 134, 3. • L. 5, II., and L. 97, 3. • Give the rules for forming its nom. sing. L. 22, I., and R. 1 and 3. • Rule for its nom. sing. • *Ne-quidem*, "not even," see Dict. • L. H, 1. • L. 97, 4. • *Dico, duco* and *facio*, like *fero*, p. 104, commonly lose *e* in the 2nd pers. sing. of the imperative active, and become *dic, duc, fac*. L. 129, p. 171. • L. 106, 1. • L. 109. • L. 128, 1.
25. • "*Him*," i. e., Alexander. • The subj. imperfect after the perfect indefinite, L. 135, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 34, and L. 2; 5, (2).

- L. 135, 1. / L. 88, I., R. 1. • L. 133, 1 and 6. • L. 123, 3; and L. 117, 1. • L. 135, 1. / L. 106, 2, and R. 1. • L. 95, N. 6. • L. 135, 2. In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? L. 129, 1. When is a question indirect? L. 129, N. How is the subjunctive, in indirect questions translated? L. 129, 2. = L. 36, 3. What is to be supplied? • Its subjects are the preceding clauses, L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? L. 95, 3. What word is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 117, N. 1. • L. 117, N. 1. • Supply *esse*, which is often omitted in the 29. compound forms of the infinitive. • L. 95, 3. • L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. • L. 97, 1. / What preceding thing does the pronoun *id* here indicate? See L. 41, 1. • L. 8, 5. What is the rule for the agreement of participles? L. 91, 1. By what cases are they followed? L. 121, 9. What is said of the time denoted by the present, perfect, and future active participles? L. 121, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 96, 2.
- See Ref. c, p. 17. • L. 108, 1. • A Greek accusative, L. G. 27. II., 1; see also L. D, is. • L. 98. • L. 111, and N. 1. / L. 121, 9, and L. 96, N. 2. • L. 89, R., "when a boy." • L. 117, 1. • On what does this infinitive depend? / L. 91, 4. • L. 110, 1; and L. 91, 4. • L. 116, 4. *Congregantur*; the passive voice is here used like what is called in Greek the middle voice, or like the active voice with *se*. = "In that," or, "in the thing," L. 91, 5. • What does this adverb modify? • 105, 1. / L. 108, R. 2.
- Sattati*, L. 122, 2. • L. 110. • 97, 4. • *Transituri*, "when about to pass over," L. 121, 4; and L. 122, 2. *laudatus*, "when praised." L. 121, 5; and L. 122, 2. • L. 117, N. 1. • "Upon those which go before (them)," L. 122, 3; and L. 111. / L. H, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 92—*Bucephalon*, a Greek noun, L. 11, 2 and 3; also L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 111, N. 2—*heres*, L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 133, 1. • L. 88, 2.
- L. 108, R. 1. • L. 111. • L. 101. • L. 123, and L. 109. • L. 29. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. / L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 113, and N. • L. 91, 4. What is the rule for the ablative absolute? L. 120. *Senescente Luna*, L. 120, N. 2: the same note is applicable to the other ablatives marked (*). • L. 97, 3. / L. 108, 2. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 120, R. 1. = L. 108, 1.
- Aculeo amisso*, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. *Convolutur*, in a 30. middle or reflexive sense, for *se convolutur*. See note on *congregantur*, p. 27. • L. 45, 4. • L. 133, 1, and N. 1.

FABLES.

PAGE

31. * *Me'u*, "through fear," or, "influenced by fear." L. 117, 1; L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 97, 3. * L. 118, 2. * L. 129, R. * L. 91, 4. / L. 95, 3. * L. 121, 6 (b). * L. 95, N. 4. * L. 117, 1. / *Exoravit* here takes an acc. of the person and a subj. clause with *ut*, denoting the thing, L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 120, "That having gnawed the nets, he would set him at liberty;" or, "that he would gnaw the nets and set him at liberty," L. 120, N. 3; or, "to gnaw the nets and," &c., L. 133, 2. *Liberatus*. L. 121, 5, (a). / L. 88, 2. = What is the object of this verb? L. 96, R. 2. * L. 95, N. 5. * L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 113, 1. * L. 129, 3.
32. * L. 109. * L. 127, R. * L. 90, R. 2. * L. 90, R. 2. * L. 45, R. 2. / L. 94, 1 and 2. * L. 91, 4. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 91, 5. / L. 88, 2. * L. 88, 1, R. 2. * L. 47, N. 2. = L. 89, 1. * L. 128, 1. * *Aulem, enim* and *vero* commonly occupy the second place in a clause. *Bona* is in the acc., the subject of *conferri*, L. 95, 3. / The subject of *oportuit* is, *omnia bona in unum conferri*, L. 95, 4: see also L. 81, 6, 8, and 9. * L. 97, 3. * L. 120, and N. 2. In translating a participle, its time must conform to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, *adveniente domino grues avolant*, "when the owner comes, the cranes fly off;" *adveniente domino grues avolabant*, "when the owner came, the cranes flew off;" &c. * L. 117, 1. * L. 47, N. 2.
33. * L. 121, 9. *Relinquit*, L. 50, R. 4 and 5. * L. 113. * L. 91, 5. For the case of *tutis*, see L. 111. * *Dulcia tutis praeponere* is the subject of *est*. * L. 82, (4), and L. 50, R. 3. / The adverb is often separated from the word which it modifies by the oblique case of a noun modifying the same word. * L. 117, 1. * L. 50, R. 4. * L. 116, 4. / L. 111. * L. 107, 2, and N. = "Was accustomed to lie," or, "kept lying," L. 47, N. 2. * L. 24, 3. * L. 117, 1. / L. 103, 1, and L. 1, 6. * L. 42, 1. * L. 116, 4. * L. 133, 1, and 134, 1. / The subjunctive denoting a result after *quem*, L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 2 and 3. * L. 111. * L. 132, 2. * L. 134, 3.
34. * L. 117, 1. * L. 121, 9. * *Quidem* follows an emphatic word. * L. 88, 1, 1. * L. 110, 4. / L. 79, N. * L. 97, 4. * L. 47, N. 2. * L. 29, N. 2. / L. 9, Exc. 3. * L. 126, 3. * L. 110, 1. = L. 47, 11. * L. 95, 3. * L. 88, 2. / L. 95, N. 4. * L. 40, 3. * When a noun is limited by another noun and by an adjective.

the adjective usually stands first. • L. 130. • L. 117, N. 1.
• L. 103, 3. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 117, 2 • L. 131, 1. • L.
119, N. 3.

• L. 91, 4. • L. 117, 1. • L. 95, 5. • L. 95, N. 4. • Supply *id* 35.
before *quod*, "that which," or "what." / L. 111. • "Had seen
it first," the comparative is used when only two are spoken of.
L. 39, 4. • L. 128, II., 1 and N. • L. 82, 7, (1.) • L. 116, 4.
• *Peto* has various constructions, it is here construed with the *acc.*
of the thing and the *abl.* of the person with *a*; see L. 96, 3, and
N. 6. • L. 98. • "Not even *our* bodies;" see note (c), p. 34. • L.
110, 1. • L. 131, 1, and (a.)

Spectator has for its subject the clause, *quid fiat*. L. 90, 5. • L. 36.
129, 1 and 2. • L. 120, and N. 3. • L. 94, N. 2. • L. 122, 2.
• L. 131, 1, and (a) and (b). / "These fellows." L. 42, N. 2.
• L. 103, 1. • See note (c), p. 32. • *Epistola* takes either the *acc.* or
the *abl.* L. 126, 5. • L. 123, 1 and 2. • L. 128, R. • L. 134, 3.
• L. 132. • L. 94, 5; and L. 95, 3. • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 95, N.
5. • L. 117, N. 1. • L. 126, 3. • *Neque*, "and not," is properly
both an adverb and a conjunction. • L. 127, R. • L. 123, 3; and
L. 100. • L. 91, 4. • L. 121, 6, (b); and L. 95, N. 4. • *Eos*,
qui, "those who?" or "such as." • L. 123, 3 and 5. • L. 133, 1;
and L. 134, 1, 2 and 3.

• *Reductio* depends on *conditio*. L. 95, N. 5. • L. 96, R. 2 37.
• *Inter se*, "between themselves," or "with each other." • *Fac-
rent*. L. 134, 1. • L. 120, and N. 2. • L. 95, 3, and N. 4. / L.
91, 4; and L. 111. • L. 96, R. 2. • L. 131, 1. • L. 95, N. 4.
The subject of *fore* is the clause following, beginning with *ut*.
• The distributives denote the number of eggs expected *each day*,
L. 38, 4. / L. 132, 2, and R. 1. • L. 91, N. 1. • L. 117, 1. *Con-
spiciat*—*discidens*. Both these participles may be translated by
the English present participle, but the Latin words mark the
time more accurately, as the past participle denotes an act prior
to that of the verb with which it is connected, L. 121, N. 3,
conspiciat, "having seen," or "after she had seen," L. 122, 1 and
6; while the present participle denotes an act coexistent with
that of the verb in the clause—*discidens*, "departing," or "while
departing," or "as she was departing." L. 122, 1, 2 and 5. • *Nec*
"and—not." • *Reperias*, "if found." L. 122, 2 and 6. This
participle supplies the place of a conditional clause, which would
have been in the subjunctive, according to L. 131, 1. • L. 131,
(a). • L. 95, 3.

38. • L. 128, II., 1, and N. 2. • L. 121, 6, (b). • L. 109. • L. 129, 1. • L. 91, 5. / L. 110. • L. 111. • For that in this way, or by this means, they, &c. • The verb of *saying* on which an infinitive with the accusative depends, is often implied in some preceding verb. Here it is implied in *placuit*. / "The inquiry was made," its subject is the following clause. L. 81, 7, 8, 11 and 12. • L. 123, 3; and L. 97, 3. • L. 23, 1., and R. 2. • L. 68, 2. • L. 95, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 116, 5. • L. 131, 1, and N. • L. 92, 1. • L. 115. • What is the object of *ignorare*? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 4.
39. • L. 97, 2. • L. 110. What is the subject of *hiet*? L. 81, 8. • L. 99, R. 2. • L. 133, 3. • L. 116, 4. / *Sc. esse*. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 115. • L. 97, 5. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 106, 1. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • For what does this pronoun stand? L. 41, 1. • L. 92, 1. † The subject is *quod caput*, &c., for which the pronoun *id* is prefixed to the verb in English.
40. • L. 117, 1. • The ablative of place without *in*. L. 108, R. 2. • L. 91, 6. • L. 91. • L. 111. / L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 96, N. 5. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, N. 1: see note (A), p. 41, / L. 132, 2. • L. 120, and N. 1; and L. 121, 7. • L. 117, N. 1; and L. 121, 9. • L. 99, R. 1. • "As to happen is usual or common," i. e., "as often happens," L. 81, 8. • L. 95, N. 4. • See L. 120, N. 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • What is the antecedent of *quod*? L. 94, N. 2.
41. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 117, 4. † In English the order of the subject- and predicate-nominatives in questions and exclamations is reversed. • L. 129, 1. The question is denoted by *quām*. L. 125, 1. • The reflexive is used because it stands for *asinus*, the subject of the leading clause. L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II. 1. / L. 111, N. 1. • L. 115. • A relative clause, containing a reason for something preceding, takes a subjunctive, which is translated by the indicative or a gerundive, "who was unwilling," "because I was unwilling," or, "in being unwilling." • L. 117, 1. / L. 95, 5. • What is the antecedent of *quo*? • L. 101, R. 3. • L. 104, R. 2. *Prima nocte*, L. 91, 8.
42. • *Sese*, the same as *se*, L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • "That she," L. 95, 3, and N. 1. • L. 96, 1. • L. 109. / L. 119, 3. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • *Se*, "her," i. e., the tortoise. • L. 133, 1 and 2. *Arreptam*, translate according to L. 122, 8. / L. 45, R. 2. • L. 117, 1. • L. 111. *Se enim*, L. 127, IV. *Perdat*, L. 123,

NOTES.

327

1, and N. 1. = L. 127, N. 1. *Expleto*, L. 127, L. = L. 131, 1, and (a.) = L. 91, 5. = L. 47, 10. = L. 120. = L. 108, 2, and R. = L. 98. = L. 103, 1 and 2. = *Et—et*, "both—and." = L. 99, 43. 2. = L. 121, 9. = L. 117, 4. = L. 133, 1 and 2. = L. 120. = L. 129, 1 and 2. = L. 107, 2. = L. 81, 6, *pariter*, &c., have no subj. : : ject expressed, and in general none can be supplied. = Supply *aliquem* or *hominem* after *acquire*. = L. 91, 4. = L. 103, 1. = The historical present, L. 47, N. 4, and L. 135, N. What is the accusative of the thing after *interrogat*, L. 96, N. 6. = What is to be supplied with *propterea*? = L. 132, 2. = L. 49, R. 2. = L. 20, N. 2. = *Multo major*, "much larger," L. 119, 3. = L. 119, 1. = L. 88, 2, and R. 2. = L. 133, 1. = L. 81, 6, 8 and 9.—*Vera* 44. *memoras*, literally, "you say true things," i. e., "what you say is true," or more concisely, "that is true." = L. 109.—*Audita voce*, "when I hear," L. 120, N. 2 and 3. = L. 1, Gen. pl. 2. = L. 117, 1. = A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. = L. 24, 7. = *Quid*? "what!" An accusative depending upon an active verb or preposition understood. = *Esse* and *fuisse* in compound infinitives are often understood. = L. 129, 1 and 2. = *Si moriendum sit*, supply *mihi*; L. 112, 2 and Rem. (a) and (c), "if I must die:" as *moriendum sit* is impersonal, see also L. 81, 7 and 10, and N. = L. 119, 3. = *Præclarus* agrees with the clause, *meo crude aspergi*, &c., which also is the subject of the impersonal verb *erit*, L. 91, 7, and L. 81, 8 and 9. = Depending on *præclarus*, L. 109. = L. 96, 3, and N. 1. = L. 94, 2, and N. = L. 111. = L. 95, N. 4. = L. 131. = L. 49, R. 2. *Adoritur*, L. 47, N. 4. = L. 24, 7. = L. 131, 1 and (a). = L. 109. = See N. (c), p. 32. 45. *Arreptum devoravit*, L. 122, 8. = L. 121, 6, (b.) = L. 109. *Ovis*, supply *et*, L. 88, II., R. 3. = L. 120. = "For itself," the reflexive referring to *labor*; L. 45, R. 2. = L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. = Is as the antecedent of *qui*, is usually placed after it. = *Is sciat*, "let him know," L. 126, 2, and L. 57, 2. = L. 95, N. 4; see N. (i) on p. 44. = L. 109. = L. 134, N. 2; *quæ*, "who," or, "what one." = L. 117, N. 1. = When the noun depending on a preposition is limited by a genitive or an adjective, the preposition commonly stands first. = L. 134, 1 and 3. = L. 131, N. = The historical perfect, L. 47, N. 3. = *Daturus esset*, "proposed to give," L. 128, II., 1; and L. 121, 4, (b.) = L. 118, 2. *Quæ quum*, "when they," L. 94, 5. = The perfect infinitive, connected with a verb in a past tense, has the meaning of a pluperfect; "had taken a wife," i. e., "was married," L. 95, 1. = L. 119, 1

PAGES

- f L. 115.—*Nonne*, L. 53, 4; and L. 128, 2 and 4, and N. 2. = L. 81, 3 and 4. = L. 129, 1 and 2. = L. 47, 11. f L. 21. = Instead of *refugiebant*, L. 90, N. 1, (b). = L. 121, 4, (b). = L. 117, N. 1. *Panibui*, L. 107, 2. = L. 117, 1.
47. = "To him," L. 109. = *Iis*—*ante oculos*, literally, "for them before the eyes," i. e., like *ante eorum oculos*, "before their eyes," L. 109, Rem. 2. = *Ponēt* denotes the purpose for which he related the fable, L. 133, 1 and 2. = The indirect quotation or *oratio obliqua* depending on *dixit*, begins at *lupos*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Se esse impugnatores*, "that they, the wolves," L. 127, IV. The agreement of the wolves constitutes a second *oratio obliqua* within the first, depending on *pacos esse*, a verb of saying, L. 95, N. 4.—*Dederentur*, L. 131, 1.—*Placuisse*. The second *oratio obliqua* ends with *dederentur*, and *placuisse* together with *dilexissent*, like *pacos esse*, depends on *dixit*. f L. 117, 4. = L. 88, 2. = L. 120.—*Oves pascens*, L. 123, 2, 3 and 5.—*Lupos* depends on the verb of saying *angens*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Aggressus esse*, "had attacked," L. 127, N. 2.—*Fingens*, L. 123, 1. = L. 121, 9. f See N. (=) on p. 46. = L. 117, N. 2. = L. 110. = L. B, ex. = *Ludere* depends on *existimantes*, L. 95, N. 4. = L. 122, 1, *preces*, L. B, ex. = L. 103, 1. = L. 117, 1. = L. 94, 3 and 5. = L. 111, N. 2.
48. = *Gratūlor* is sometimes construed with the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing in respect to which the congratulation is given, "to congratulate one upon," or, "on account of something." = L. 128, II., 1. = L. 126, 2 and 3. = The English order is, *eos pullos quos*.—*Dominus*, sc. *meus*, L. 91, 6.—*Raptos*, "having seized," see L. 120, N. 3. = L. 121, 6, (a). f L. 123, 6. = L. 90, 3; and L. 86, 2.—*Illam*, "it." = L. 95, N. 4.—*Ponēt*, L. 132, Rem. 1.—*Corruptum*, translate according to L. 120, N. 3. = L. 123, 3.—*Astutior*, sc. *asino*. f L. 111. = L. 129, 1 and 2. = L. 129, 3. = L. 95, N. 5. = *Nequeo* is conjugated like *eo*, L. 80. = L. 115, 3.
49. = L. 123, 3, and L. 104.—*Adspicit*, &c., L. 47, N. 4. = *Salo*, "in the sea," L. 106, R. 2. = *Qui voluerim*, literally, "who wished;" the relative clause denotes the reason of the declaration, *na jure plector*, and the passage may be translated, "I am rightly punished for wishing, or, because I wished, though I was born in the sea," &c.—*Salo—solo*: here is the play upon words, called *parenomasia*.—*Suus*, "his own." = *Unusquisque* has a double declension, see L. 45, N. 2. = *Quem praterire sine periculo* is the subject of *licet*, L. 81, 8. f L. 127, 3, I., III. and IV. = *Eum*,

"him," i. e., the bull. † Supply *esse*; "would fly off." L. 95, N. 3. † Supply *dixit* or *respondet*, L. 127, N. 1.—*Considentem*, "when you lighted," L. 122, 5. † Supply *unam* sc. *peram*, "the one filled," &c.—*Propriis*, "own," i. e., in connection with the preceding *nobis*, "our own."—*Vitiis*, L. 117, 2.—*Dare*, "to give," *post tergum dare*, "to place behind the back."—*Aliénis*, sc. *vitiis*, "with the faults of others."—*Hac re*, "on this account, for this reason."—*Alii simul*, the order is, *simul alii*.

MYTHOLOGY.

• L. 89, I., and R.—Give the rules for forming the nominative 50. singular of *Agénbris*, *dracónem*, *Maris*, *fontis*, *custodem*, *prolem* and *uxóre*; see L. 22 and L. 23. • L. 117, N. 2. • "All who had come," L. 134, 1; or "all such as had come," L. 134, 2, and N. 1. • L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 89, 2. / L. 101, and Rem. 3. • L. 118, 2. / L. 98. *Aunórum novem*, lit. "of nine years," i. e., "nine years old," L. 101, and R. 1. The rule for forming the nominative of *Apollínis*. / L. 47, N. 2. • L. 91, 2, and N. 2.

• L. 108, 1. • L. 97, 2 and 3. • L. 117, N. 1; and L. C, os. 51. • L. 117, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. / L. 119, N. 3. • L. 92, and (b). • A Greek accusative, L. G, II, 1. • L. 127, 3 and IV. / L. 133, 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 114. = L. 127, II. = L. 90, 3. The English idiom requires the singular number. • L. 99, R. 4.

• L. 111. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 52. 120, and N. 3. † Literally "which having been seen," L. 120, N. 1; i. e., "at sight of which," L. 120, N. 2. / L. 117, N. 2, *quum*, L. 132, R. 2, *pariunt*, "lay," an active verb used absolutely, i. e., without its case. • L. 27, Exc. *Alcyonéas*, L. 96, N. 5. • L. 9, Exc. 4. • L. 134, 1. / *Quæ*, i. e., *ea*, *quæ*, "those things which." As antecedent *is* is often omitted, L. 94, 7.—*Communicabat*, "used to tell," or "was wont to tell," L. 47, N. 2. • *Dicitur*, sc. *ille*. / "Attempts to take," L. 121, 4. = *Ei super caput*, "over his head," L. 109, Rem. 2.

• L. 111. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 2. • L. 127, N. 1. • L. 109. 53. / L. 127, II. • See N. (°), p. 32. • The object of *dare*. • L. 127, I., III. and IV. / *Dare*, "to give," or, "that he would give," because the verb of saying is in the perfect indefinite. See on the

connection of tenses, L. 135, remembering that the infinitive in Latin often corresponds with the indicative, or potential in English, L. 95, N. 3. * L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. * L. 111, N. 2.

* *Agamemnōna duce*, literally, "Agamemnon being the commander," i. e., "under the command of Agamemnon;" L. 120, Rem. 1.—*Quum sciret*; L. 132, R. 2.—*Peritūrum esse*, "would perish," the leading verb *sciret*, being in the imperfect, see L. 135, and N. (j) above. † L. 117, 1. † "That he was concealed," L. 127, N. 2. † L. 103, 1. * Possessive adjectives often supply the place of the genitive of the corresponding noun; as, *regius* for *regis*.

54. * L. 95, N. 4.—*Quæ dum*, "while they," L. 94, 5.—*Audito*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 95, 3. * The predicate accusative after *esse*, L. 92, R. 2.—*Intellectum est*; its subject is the preceding infinitive clause, for which *it* is supplied in English. † The adjective separated from its noun by a genitive limiting the same noun. * L. 108, 1. † See N. (e), p. 32. † L. 109.—*Sacram*; an adjective usually follows its noun when any thing depends upon it. † The comparative to be translated by the positive with *too*, L. 119, N. 3. † Sc. *illi*. † L. 127, 3 and I.—*Non posse*, "could not;" the imperfect depending on the perfect indefinite, L. 135. † L. 95, N. 5. † L. 108, 2; so *Argos* above. * L. 111. * Supply *eam* before *sacerdotem*, L. 96, 2.—*Trojâ eversâ*, "after the destruction of Troy," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 108, Rem. † L. 133, 1 and 2, and N. 1. *Promētheus*, a trisyllable. † L. 91, 9. † L. 129, 1.

55. * L. 111. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Quantum—tantum*. *Tantum* is a demonstrative adjective to which the relative adjective *quantus* relates. The same is to be remarked of *talis* and *qualis*. As in the case of *is* and *qui*, the relative word is usually placed first. * The imperfect denoting repeated, that is, eager action, "earnestly requested." † L. 127, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 129, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quo facto, quod quum*, and *qui quum*, see L. 94, 5. † *Mittere*, "putting," L. 95, N. 6. † L. 109. † L. 121, N. 3. † Sc. *esse*. † L. 127, II.

56. * L. 109, R. 6. † L. 101. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 117, N. 2. † L. 111, N. 2 and 1. † L. 117, 1. † L. 42, N. 2. † L. 108, 2.—*Conditione addita*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 120. † L. 128, II. † *Cadmus nomine*, "Cadmus by name," i. e., "named Cadmus," L. 117, 5. † L. 108, 2. † L. 133, 3. * L. 47, 7. * L. 122, 2.

57. * L. 94, 5. † L. 117, 1. * Why in the subjunctive, and by what mood to be translated? *Quicquid* or *quidquid*. This pronoun, like the English *whoever* and *whatever*, seems often to include both

antecedent and relative. * L. 128, II. 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Gavisus est*, L. 79, N. * L. 116, 5. / L. 95, 3, and N. 4.—*Ipsi*, L. 109. * L. 119, 1. * L. 90, Rem. 2. * The present *petit* is used for the perfect indefinite, L. 47, N. 4; and hence is followed by the imperfect, L. 135, 2, N. / L. 95, 3. * *Sc. ea*, "it." * L. 101, Rem. 3. * "Was wont" or "used," L. 47, N. 2. * L. 117, N. 1. * L. 95, N. 4.

* The preposition usually precedes the adjective, but particular **58** phrases are excepted. * L. 81, 13; what is the subject represented by *it* before *prædictum fuit*? * L. 95, 4. * L. 128, II., 1. * L. 117, 1. / L. 135, 2. * L. 111—*dormienti*, L. 122, 2. * L. 132, 2 and Rem.—*Cirim*, L. G. II., 2. * L. 96, 2. / L. 131, (d). *Raptum sc. piscem*, "having seized it," L. 120, N. 3. * L. 119, N. 3. *Venantes*, L. 122, 2. * What is to be supplied? * L. 117, 4.

* A dissyllable. * The genitive plural of other participles in **59**. *rus* is seldom used, but *venturorum* is found in Ovid, Met. 15, 835. * Repeated past action, L. 47, N. 2. * L. 111. * Pronounced *Har-py'yas* * *Ab ore ei*, i. e., *ab ore ejus*, "from his mouth." L. 109, R. 2, and L. 111, N. 2. / L. 96, 3. * L. 135, 2. * L. 127, III. and IV. * L. 127, I. / L. 117, 4. *Habuisse*, L. 127, N. 2. *Strophædas*, L. I, Acc. Plur. 2.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

* L. 96, Rem. 1, and L. 124, 3. In the active voice it would **60**. be (*Aliquis*) *Thalen* (Greek acc.) *interrogavit*, *an facta etc.*, and the accusative of the person is changed to the nominative in the passive, L. 124, 2. * *Latet* takes an accusative of the person from whom any thing is concealed. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * *Ne cogitâta quidem*, "not even their thoughts." * From *neminem* to the end the words are in the *oratio obliqua*. See L. 127. * * L. 127, II. *Pythagoræ*, L. 8, 5. / L. 134, 3.—*Autem*, see N. (*), p. 32. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * "That he had said (so)." Hence our phrase, "a mere *ipse dixit*." * L. 103, N. 2.—*Priënen*, L. 8, 5.—*Expugnatum et eversam*, L. 122, 3 and 6. * L. 133, 1 and 2, and N.

* L. 120, N. 3. * *Vacuus* is construed with the *gen.*, or the *abl.* **61**. with or without *ab*. In construction, with *vacuum* supply *hominem*; in translating, nothing is to be supplied; "than, free

- from every care, to devote," &c. • *Dare* is connected by *quidm* to *esse*. • *Scientiæ augendæ* depends on *causâ*, L. 100, "for the purpose of enlarging (his) knowledge," L. 123, 4. • L. 131, 1. • L. 42, N. 2. † L. 81, 8. • L. 111. • L. 135, 2. • The imperfect denoting customary action, L. 47, N. 2. • L. 133, N. 1. • *Nihil* in the accusative without a preposition, used for *non*, "nothing changed," or, "in no respect changed," L. 97, 5. † L. 119, N. 3.
62. • L. 133, 4. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 123, 3; and L. 100. • L. 117, 1.—*Videbatur*, L. 128, II, 2. • L. 79, N. • See N. (•), p. 32. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II, 1. • L. 108, 2, and Rem. • L. 108, 1, and Rem. • L. 111. • L. 88, 2. • L. 107, 2 and Rem.—*Representabat*, see N. (•), p. 61. • L. 117, N. 1.
63. • L. 109. • L. 117, 5. • See N. (•), p. 34. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 134, 4. • L. 116, 3, and N. • L. 103, 1. • Infinitives and oblique cases of nouns generally stand before the words on which they depend. • L. 128, II, 1. • What is the verb of saying on which this subject accusative depends? • L. 98. • L. 91, 9. • L. 118, 1.—*Vendalem*, L. 96, N. 5. • L. 92, 1.
64. • L. 111. • L. 44, N. • L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 103, 1. • Present participles with *homo*, *homines*, or the like understood, sometimes supply the place of a noun ending in *tor*, and denoting the *agent*, "the (persons) sacrificing," *i. e.*, "the sacrificers." • A Greek accusative, L. 24, 2; and L. G, II, 3. • L. 116, 5.—*Thebas*, L. J, 9. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 117, 5. • L. 81, 12.
65. • L. 131, 1. • L. 103, 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 133, 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. • L. 130, and 129, 1.—*Appellandus sis*, L. 121, 6, (b). • L. 92, 1. • "To one who inquired," L. 122, 3. • *Te victorem renuntiâri*, L. 92, Rem. 2.
66. • Sc. *esse*, L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, 5. • L. 111. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 120. • L. 101, Rem. 2. • L. 99, 4. • *Ne* precedes and *quidem* follows the emphatic word. • "Of one about to plunder," L. 91, 4. • L. 133, 1.
67. • L. 126, 2. • See note on *quantum—tantum*, p. 55. • L. 123, 1.—*Monentibus cum quibusdam*, "when certain persons cautioned him." L. 122, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Aliendus* is usually followed by the *abl.* with a preposition, but here takes a dative. • L. 128, II, 1. • See N. (•), p. 44. • L. 131, 1 and (•).—*Pythiam vocatum*, "having called Pythias," L. 120, N. 3.—*Accipit*

difficilte, "when he had learned the embarrassment," &c. L. 122, 5 and 6. * L. 117, 2. † L. 119, 1. † L. 95, N. 5. = L. 95, N. 4. * A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. * L. 117, 1. † L. 105, 3. † L. 109.—*Verbis*, L. 117, 1. * "For which," L. 97, 5.—*Consignil*, what is its subject? * *Fore* is used impersonally, its subject being the remaining words in the period, L. 81, 8 and 9.—*Dignus*, L. 92, 2. = L. 116, 2.

Puer, "while a boy," L. 89, R. * L. 115. † L. 116, 4. * L. 69. 109. † L. 134, 3. * L. 110, 1. † *Asia debellatâ*, "after his conquest of Asia," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 97, 1. † L. 117, 2. † L. 88, 2.—*Quo audito*, "when Alexander heard this," L. 120, N. 2, or N. 3. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 126, 1. † L. 104. = L. 126, 2. * L. 106, Rem. 4. * L. 106, Rem. 2. † L. 108, R. 1.

* L. 117, 2.—*Ab ejus nomine*, "after his name."—*Propositis*, L. 69. 120, N. 3. † L. 134, 3.—*Totus*. L. 2, Exc.—*Senex* "when old." * L. 117, 4. † L. 108, 1. * L. 96, 3.—*Factum est*, impersonal: what is its subject? *Pompeio*, pronounced, *Pom-pe'yo*. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 116, 2.—*Arcessitos*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8. † L. 134, 3. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Defecisset*, L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 119, 3. † L. 121, 4, (b).

* L. 117, 3. † L. 89, 3. * *Per medios ignes*, "through the midst of the fires," L. 91, 8.—*Cum periculo*, "at the risk." † L. 128, II., 1. * L. 111. † L. 95, 4. * "That it afforded him," &c. L. 114, and N. 1: *esse* being used impersonally, its subject is the clause *quod patria*, &c., L. 81, 8. † "His," L. 127, IV. † "Than he," L. 119, 1.—What is the object of *didicerat*? L. 96, Rem. 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 2.—*Inspectante populo*, "in view of the people," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 132, 1. = L. 121, 6, (b).

* L. 111. † *Instandum esse* is used impersonally; supply *nobis*, † 1. &c., "that we ought to pursue," L. 112, 2, and Rems. (a) and (c), and L. 121, 6, (b). * *Cedo* takes the ablative of a place with *de*, *ex*, or without a preposition, L. 108, R. 2. † L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Corintho captâ*, "by the capture of Corinth," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 117, 2. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Eo defuncto*, "after his death," L. 120, N. 2.—*Non esset unde*, "there was no property from which." † L. 134, 4. † L. 128, 2. † L. 95, N. 4. † L. 99, Rem. 4. † L. 81, N. 2.—*Acceptis—recuperato*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Ad suos*, L. 91, N. 4. † L. 109.—*Jussas*, "ordered five cohorts," &c., *misit*, "and sent them," L. 122, 8. † L. 123 5.—*Receptum iri*, "should be taken back," L. 95, N. 3: the future inf. passive, consists of the former supine and *iri*, the present inf. pass. of *eo*, to go, L. 74, N. 2.

- PAGE**
72. • L. 89, (k). • L. 105, 4.—*Casos*, "after they had been beaten," L. 123, 5 and 6; or, "to be beaten," L. 123, 8. • L. G, I., 3, and L. H, 3. • L. 101. / What is the subject of *accidit*? L. 81, 8 and 9. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 117, 2. • The accusative is the usual construction, according to L. 96, Rem. 4: the ablative here appears to depend on the preposition *in* understood. • L. 117, 2.
- 73.** • L. 96, Rem. 3. • L. 38, 8.—*Carpentantrum*, L. 103, 1. • L. 109. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, I. / L. 97, 4.

ROMAN HISTORY.

- 74.** • L. 91, 9. • L. 96, 3.—*Sub hoc rege*, "in his reign."—*Hinc*, i. e., *ex Trojâ*. • L. 117, N. 2. • L. 110.—*Ei benignè recepto*, "received him kindly (and)." L. 123, 8. • L. 96, 2.
- 75.** • Lit. "until Rome founded," i. e., "until the founding of Rome." L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 108, 1. • L. 119, 1. • "Used to say." L. 47, N. 2. • Sc. est. / L. 89, 3. • L. 103, 1. • *Minor natu*, lit., "less or inferior in respect of birth," i. e., "born later, younger," L. 117, 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, I.—*Rheam Silviam—Vestalem virginem*, L. 96, 2. • L. 110, 1.—*Geminos filios, Romulum et Remum*, L. 89, 3. • L. 91, 5, and L. 94, N. 2. = L. 121, 6, (a).
- 76.** • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 97, 4. • L. 109. • In construction *venissent* follows *rapuerunt*, L. 135, 2. • / L. 133, 1 and 2. • The reflexive referring, as usual, to the leading subject. • L. 128, II., 1. • L. 97, 2 and 3, *et ea*, "these also." / L. 91, 8, *rapta*, see § 9.
- 77.** • See Dict. under *cum*. • L. 121, 9. • *Ortam*, "which had arisen," L. 122, 3. • L. 111.—*Quo elapso*, "after this had passed," or, "at the expiration of this," L. 94, 5; and L. 120, N. 2. • L. 108, 1. / *Quidem* following the emphatic word. • Repeated past action. • L. 96, N. 4. • L. 117, N. 2. / L. 117, 5. • L. 109.
- 78.** • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 104. • L. 111. • *Gentium* limits *senatores* understood. • *A* or *ab* denotes the *doer*, (L. 99, N.) *per* signifies "by means of," "at the instigation of," L. 97, N. / L. 116, 3. • L. 110, 1.
- 79.** • L. 97, 4. • L. 132.—*Sed bene*, &c. The adversative *sed* (L. 82, (3.)) is opposed to the fraudulent manner of obtaining the

crown implied in the preceding *sic*.—*Cum his*, "including those."

• L. 111. • L. 108, 2, and Rem.—*Prima salutavit*, "first saluted," *i. e.*, "was the first to salute," L. 91, 9. • "As king," L. 96, 2. / L. 103, 1. • "Herself." • *In*, "for." • L. 110, 1.—*Ei* "against him."

• L. 108, 1. • *Regndum est*, "the kingdom continued," or, "the regal government lasted," L. 81, 12. • L. 131, 1. • "After the banishment of the kings," *i. e.*, of Tarquin and his sons, L. 120, N. 2. • L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Qui quum*, "and when he," L. 94, 5. • L. 132, 1. • L. 101, and Rem. 2.

• L. 117, 1.—*Terrēret*, "was trying to terrify." The imperfect tense not unfrequently denotes an attempt to perform an action, L. 47, N. 2. • Supply *suam*, L. 91, 6. • L. 111. • L. 132, 1. / L. 49, Rem. 2. • "After the banishment of the kings," L. 121, 5, (*δ*). • L. 108, 1. • L. 128, II., 1.—*Eam*, "them," referring to *plebem*, a collective noun, L. 5, 4. L. 133, 1 and 2.—*His* refers to *plebem*, but instead of agreeing with it, like the preceding *eam*, is put in the plural referring to the individuals which the noun denotes. See L. 91, 3.—*Alia*, L. 91, 5. / L. 133, 1. • L. 121, 9, and L. 92, 1 and (*δ*). • L. 89, 1. • L. 99, Rem. 4.—*Ad quintum miliarium urbis*, lit., "to the fifth milestone from the city."

• *Quo facto*, lit., "this having been done," L. 94, 5; or, "having done this," L. 120, N. 3: it may also be translated, "because he had done this," L. 122, 5 and 6; *i. e.*, "for doing this," or finally, "for this." • L. 88, 2. • "Under the command of Fabius," L. 120, Rem., and N. 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 122, 3. • *Ille*, "the celebrated Q. Fabius Maximus, who," &c., L. 42, N. 2. / See *alter* in Dict.—*Ab urbe condita*, see N. (*ε*), p. 81. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 111, N. 2.—*Manibus post tergum victis*, "after tying his hands," &c., L. 120, N. 2 and 3.

• L. 108, 2. • L. 122, 6, (*α*). • L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Urbem, sc. suam*. • L. 114. • L. 128, II., 1. / Supply *est* from below. • L. 49, Rem. 2. • *In eo*, see *is* in Dict. • *Prasidium* which is used as a collective noun takes in its own clause a verb in the singular, but in the following clauses the verbs are in the plural, L. 90, 4. / L. 38, 3. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 101. = L. 117, 4. • L. 117, 2.

• L. 117, 5. • Depending on *sedil*, L. 109, but to be translated as if it were *ejus*, L. 109, R. 2. • L. 117, 1. • This verb with its clause is the subject of *factum est*. • L. 109. / L. 110. • L. 117, N. 1. • L. 105, 4. / L. 95, 3. • Supply *esse*; for the translation see L. 121, 6, (*δ*). • L. 129, 1 and 2. = L. 121, 6, (*δ*).

PAGE

85. * L. 111.—*Pecissent*, L. 128, II. 1 and N. 2. † L. 96, 3. * L. 128, I. † L. 38, 8. * A conditional sentence, in which the condition is implied in *ego cum talibus viris*, "if I had such men;" and the conclusion, "I could with them," &c, is fully expressed, L. 131, 1, and (a). † L. 123, 4.
86. * L. 131, 1. † L. 117, 1. * L. 127, 1. † See *aller* in Dict. * Supply *esse*.
87. * L. 120, R. and N. 2. † L. H, 1. * L. 103, 1.—*Perdītis*, "having lost," or "after losing," L. 120, N. 3; L. 122, 6; *i. e.*, "with the loss." † L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 110. † L. 118. * L. 127, II. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 127, N. 1. † L. 106, 1 and R. 1.
88. * L. 103. † L. 99, R. 4. * As a verb, *parāla fuisse* has, for its logical subject, *millia* with its connected words; as a noun, the same verb with its clause is the subject of the impersonal *traditum est*, L. 95, 2, 3 and 4. † L. 118, 2. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.
89. * *Per*, "by means of." † L. 98. * The infinitive and oblique cases usually stand before the words on which they depend. † L. 133, 1 and 2. * *Mando* in the active voice takes the acc. and the dat.; hence in the passive it retains the dative, L. 124, 4; *mandarētur* is used impersonally, and in English the subject is the dative *Hannibālī*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fratre—relicto*, "leaving his brother," L. 120, N. 3. * L. 111, N. 1.—*Commisso—accepto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Supērat*, the historical present, used instead of the historical perfect. So *vincitur*, above.
90. * See N. (*), p. 88. † L. 104. * L. 92. † The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *servi manumissi*, &c., "which thing was never done before," L. 94, N. 2. * L. 110. † L. 96, R. 2.—*A sendis*, L. 81, 12.—*Potuiscent*, L. 128, I. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 133, and 7.
91. * L. 103, 1.—*Recepta*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. A, 11. * L. A, Exc. 2. † "When a boy." So *juvēnis* below, L. 89, R. * Partitive adjectives commonly agree in gender with the individuals, of which the genitive plural depending on them consists, and in respect to their case, they are to be parsed like nouns: hence *mullos* is in the masculine gender, agreeing in this respect with *juvēnum*, and in the accusative after *deletrruil*. † L. 95, 5, and N. 5.—*Aurum sc. suum*. † "Their."
92. * Used like *plusquam*. † L. 118, R. 2. * What is to be supplied? † L. 117, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.
93. * "As a hostage," L. 89, R. † L. 89, 1. † *Sc est*. * L. 103, 1.

NOTES.

237

PAGE

∫ *Cum* is often used with the ablative of manner, when accompanied by an adjective.

• L. 101. ∫ L. 108, R. 2. • *Alter* for *secundus*. ∫ "From the building of the city," L. 121, 5, (b). ∫ "Though defended," L. 122, 2.

• L. 89, 1. ∫ L. 91, N. 4. † L. 81, 3. 94.

Coss., L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 128, II., 1. ∫ L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. ∫ L. 133, 4. • L. 92, 1. 95.

• L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. ∫ L. 112, N. 2. • See *cum* in Dict. 96.
• L. 117, N. 2. • *Id quod*, "the thing which:" *id* stands for the idea contained in the clause *jus civilitatis*, &c. ∫ L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Relictâ*, L. 120, N. 3. 97.

• L. 103, N. 2.—*Eversa*, L. 120, N. 3. ∫ L. 117, 2. • L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 120, N. 2. ∫ L. 96, 2. • L. 120, N. 3. ∫ L. 108, 2. 98.

• L. 111.—*Ipsæ*, sc. *Lucullus*.—*Eum*, sc. *Mithridatem*.—*Con-* 99.
sumptum can be translated passively, as agreeing with *Mithridatem*, the object of the verb, or actively with *Lucullus*, its subject. ∫ L. 102, 2. • L. 118, 2. ∫ "Under the command of," L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 108, 1. ∫ L. 119, 2. • L. 100, R. 2.

• L. 109, R. 1. ∫ L. 134, 1 and 3. • L. 108, R. 2. ∫ L. 101. 100.
• L. 98. ∫ "He, the former," L. 42, 1 and 2. • L. 46, R. 2. ∫ "To him," i. e., to Pompey. ∫ L. 105, 4. ∫ L. 117, 2. ∫ L. 128, II., 1.

• L. 99, R. 4. • L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. ∫ L. 118, 2. 101.

Quem, sc. *consulatum*. • The imperfect, denoting that which was proposed, or on the point of being done, L. 47, N. 2. ∫ "It was opposed," L. 81, 9. ∫ L. 101. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. 102.

Insolentiûs, L. 119, N. 3. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.—*Interfecto* 103.
Cæsare, L. 122, 6. ∫ L. 110, 1. • L. 109, R. 1. ∫ L. 121, 4. • L. 101.

• L. 91, N. 3, and L. 122, 8. ∫ *Ipsæ*, in such sentences, may agree either with the subject or the case depending on the verb, according as either is intended to be emphatic. 104.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

PAGE

105. • L. 89, 3. • “As boundaries,” L. 96, N. 4. • A Greek accusative.
106. • L. 132, 2. • L. H, 2. • L. 117, 3 and 5. • L. 111. / “You would believe,” or, “one would think.” • L. 104. • L. 116, 5.
107. *Qui, quæ se, &c.*, i. e., *ea, quæ*. • L. 109, R. 5. • *Quantotanto*, L. 119, 3. • L. 109, R. 4. • L. 91, 4. • Supply the preposition *a*. / L. 111. • L. 109, and L. 123, 3 and 4. • L. H, 1. • L. 98. / L. 97, 4.
108. • L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. • L. 100, and L. 123, 3. • L. 109, R. 5. • *Morâri* is the subject of *esse* understood, L. 95, 4; and *periculôsum* agrees with *morâri*, L. 91, 7. • L. 109. / L. 110, 1. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 98.
109. *Probabile est*. The two preceding infinitive clauses are the subject of this predicate, L. 95, 4, and L. 91, 7. • “The reign of Claudius,” L. 120, N. 2. • L. 117, 5. • L. 119, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 117, 2. / L. 119, 3. • In such expressions the comparative is to be translated by the positive degree, “than it is wide,” &c., “its length far exceeds its breadth.” • L. 109. / “And there is clearly no other,” &c.
110. • L. 134, 4. • “Of that kind.” *Genus* with *id, hoc, quod, &c.*, is put in the accusative without a preposition. • L. 111. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 117, 3. / L. 132, 2.
111. • L. 117, 5.—What is the logical subject of *verisimile est*? • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 109.—*Jactum fuerit*, L. 127, II.
112. • L. 129, 1 and 2.—What is the logical subject of *apparet*? • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 110, 1. • L. 90, N. 3. / L. 103, 2. • L. 117, 5. • L. 104. • L. 42, 1. / L. 111, N. 2.
113. • *Significasse* depends on *fama est*, which is equivalent to a verb of saying, L. 95, 1. • Like the old English expression, “at what time,” for, “at the time when,” or, “in which.” • L. 108, 1. • L. 134, 3. • L. 117, 5. / “By means of which.” • See note (*), page 104.
114. • What is the subject? L. 32, 1. • L. 109.—*Videretur*, L. 134, 3. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. / L. 117, 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 108, 2.
115. *Cohæret*, sc. *ea*, i. e., *Peloponnêsus*. • L. 91, 8. • L. 11, 2 and 3. • “Which they call;” both the subject of *appellat* and

its object are to be supplied. *Opibus—copiis*, L. 117, 5. "As colonists," L. 96, N. 4. *Ébène*, L. 22, R. 4 and (d). *Fuclis*, sc. est, L. 90, N. 3. * L. 123, 4 and 5. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. *Res gestas suas numèral*, "their memorable occurrences," which they reckoned by Olympiads, or periods of four years, the time which intervened between the celebration of the Olympic games. / L. 90, 3 and R. 2. * L. 117, 5. *Pluresque*; the English idiom requires that *que* should here be translated "or." * The comparative and superlative of *prope*, viz., *propius* and *proximè*, are followed by either the accusative or the dative. "They say."

* L. 103, 1. * L. 111. * L. 95, 4, and L. 81, 8. * L. 134, 4. 116. *Aristotèlem*, L. 127, 1. * L. 127, 11. / L. 126, 2.

Vino, L. 117, 5. *Nominibus—moribus*; why in the ablative? 117. * L. 109, R. 5. *Contendo*, with the acc. id, signifies, "to strive eagerly for this." *Mercède dala*, L. 121, 5, (b). * *Cùm—tum*, see *cùm* in Dict. *Rerum—copiâ*; the genitive separated by a relative clause from the noun which it limits. * L. 117, 5. *Herûs*, L. C, o. *Post Trojam dirûlam*, L. 121, 5, (b). *Zone*, sc., *nomen habet*.

* L. 91, 8. * L. 117, 2. * L. 134, 4. * L. 119, 3. * *Quis* 118. after the particles, *si*, *ne*, *neu*, *ubi*, *nisi*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto* and *quum*, signifies "some one," or, "any one." / L. 116, 5. * L. 119, 1. * L. 91, N. 4. *Maxima fluminum*, L. 103, 1; the adjective on which a partitive genitive depends, commonly, as here, agrees in gender with the following genitive, rather than with the noun or nouns which it limits, unless it follows the latter. "We have spoken," L. 81, 11 and 12.

* L. 123, 9. * L. 24, 2. * See N. (*), p. 115. * L. 117, 3. 119. * L. 118, 2. *Sine*, "free from, exempt from." * / L. 107, 2 and N. *Beatissimum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5. *Locis*, L. 117, 4. *Ebus*, sc. *Océanus*. *Asia nomine*, &c. In English the relative clause often separates the principal subject from its predicate. * L. 97, N. *Studia*, L. 98.

* L. 109. * L. 101. * *Homines* is often to be supplied with verbs of saying, &c., and to be translated "people, men," &c., or simply, "they." * L. 131, (d). *Asia propria dicta*, i. e., of Asia Minor. * "Clearly, unquestionably." / A noun is often annexed to a relative for the purpose of explaining its antecedent. * L. 111. * L. 101, R. 1. *Numèro*, L. 117, 5. *Altitudine*, L. 101; a genitive (*sexaginta pedum*) supplies the

PAGE

- place of the adjective in limiting *altitudine*: see Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 211, R. 6, (1).
121. * L. 90, N. 3. * L. 109. * L. 104. * L. 116, 4. *Issici*, sc. *sinus*, "the Issic gulf." * L. 101. / Sc. sc, L. 96, N. 3. * L. 133, 1. * L. 81, 10 and 11. * Those who are entering, L. 91, 4.
122. * L. 91, 4, and 122, 3. * L. 90, N. 3. * L. 45, R. 2. *Cum terra conjuncta*, "joined to the mainland." * L. 81, 10 and 11. * L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and N. 1. / L. 116, 5. *Primus e Românis*, L. 103, N. 2. *Bactriana*, sc. *camelî*. In this passage from the 8th book of Pliny, *camelus* is feminine, but in the best authors it is always masculine. *Tubêra*, L. B. er. * L. 117, 3. * L. G, I., 2.
123. *Bibant*, L. 132, 1. * L. 98: so above, *quadriduo*. * "A hundred each," L. 38, 4. * L. 117, 2. * L. 119, 3. * L. 97, 4. / This genitive limits *ambitu*. * See note on *altitudine*, p. 120. * L. 89, 1. * L. 103, 1. / L. 95, 4. * L. 119, 1. * L. 91, 7.
124. * L. 99, R. 4. * L. 117, 2. * L. 91, 3. * L. 90, 4. *Nefas*, sc. *esse*, the predicate of the two preceding infinitive clauses taken as subjects. * L. 116, 5. *Arênis*, L. 111. / L. 119, N. 3. *Natu*, L. 117, 5.
125. *Transitûri*, L. 122, 2, and L. 121, 4, (a). * L. 103, N. 2. * L. 103, 1. * L. 81, 4. *Crura*, L. F, Exc. in Decl. us. * L. 113: so above, *dentibus*. * "They cover." / *Navigare* is sometimes used actively, in the sense of *sailing over*, when it is followed by *ocednum*, *æquor*, &c.; the expression here used by Pliny, *insûlas navigare*, appears to be peculiar, and to signify, to sail or carry on navigation among the islands. * *Id* stands for the idea in the preceding clause and hence is neuter, L. 91, 7.
126. *Centena*. Why is the distributive number used? *Omnium*, L. 103, 1. *Sibi similes*, "like each other." * L. 111. * L. 95, 4. *Uniones*, L. D, io. *Arâbas*, L. I, acc. plur. 2. * L. 104, and R. 3. * L. I, gen. plur. 6. * "This thing, this fact," i. e., its fertility, L. 91, 7.
127. *Usu*, L. 117, 3. * L. 110, 4. * L. 101. * The place of the adjective with the limiting noun is supplied by a genitive, see note on *altitudine*, p. 120. * L. 118, 2. *Memphîn*, L. G, I., 1.
128. *Pedum quindêcim millium*. This is wholly erroneous. The slant height of the largest pyramid is variously estimated, from 600 to 800 feet. * *Centum duos*, supply *el.* *Pedum centum*, etc.,

NOTES.

331

PAGE

L. 101, R. 1. • L. 117, 2, see N. (*), p. 129. • L. 90, N. 3.
• L. 123, 5. • L. 81, 10 and 11. • L. 123, 2. *Pergāmi*. Parchment was sometimes called *charta Pergamēna*, because invented at Pergāmus; in this sentence, *Pergāmi* does not depend on *membrānas*, but is the genitive of place, L. 108, 1.

• L. 95, 4 and 1. *Mersum*, L. 122, 4, or 8. • Supply thus: 129.
[*Apim*] *allērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse lētum est; in allēro [ille] dira portendit*, "To have entered the one is, &c., [by being] in the other he," &c. *Canunt*, L. 90, 4. • L. 103, 1. • L. 117, 2; with the names of materials *of* is used rather than *with*.

Alia ejusmōdi signa maris—effusi. Two genitives depend on 130.
signa—maris effusi, "of the sea having extended." • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 81, 8. *Convenissent*, L. 128, I. • L. 127, II.

Potus est lac—cibus caro; which are the subject-nominatives? 131.
in specūbus, L. 26, 4. • L. 113. • *Ipse* in such sentences is put in the nominative or in the accusative, according as the subject or the object is emphatic. See N. (*), p. 104. • The preterite tenses of *nosco* are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*, L. 81, 4. • L. 111.

• *Vicēnūm* for *vicēntrūm*, see L. 11, R. 4.

132.

EXERCISES.

THE following are given merely as examples of exercises in orthography and etymology, and can be varied by the teacher at his pleasure. Their object is to secure a perfect knowledge of all those parts of the grammar which relate to the forms of words and their division into syllables. These exercises can be easily imitated by the student who commences with the larger grammar.

I. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the first declension, found on the eleventh page of the Reader.

(a) If any of these nouns are excepted in gender or declension,

write opposite to them a reference to the passage in the First Latin Book, if such can be found, where the exception is mentioned: thus,

Eurôpa,	culpa,	terra,
peninsûla,	tua,	rotunda,
pœta, <i>m.</i> L. 5, I.	mora,	amicitia,
inertia,	nulla, L. 32, 1 and 2,	vera,
insania,	via,	sempiterna.
sylva,	parva,	

(b) Mark the quantity of the penult in each word, making use for this purpose of the general rules of quantity in Lesson 3, and of the dictionary, when no rule can be found.

(c) Mark the accented syllable in each word according to Lesson 2, 4 and 5.

(d) Divide each word into syllables, according to Lesson 2, 1; and Lesson A; putting a point between the syllables, and repeating from memory the rule for the division of each syllable. Thus e. g. say, "Eurôpa has three syllables, because" (here repeat Less. 2, 1) "It is thus divided, *Eu-ro'-pa*; for *p* must be joined to the last vowel, because" (here repeat Less. A, 1.); and *r* must be joined to the penult, because," (repeat Less. A, 3.)

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

II. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the second declension found on page 11, marking the gender of each, and referring for exceptions in gender or declension to the First Latin Book, thus:

vitium, <i>n.</i>	annus, <i>m.</i>
electus, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1.	dirum, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1.
Quintius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	bellum, <i>n.</i>
Fabius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	

2. Finish this exercise like the preceding one according to (b), (c) and (d).

3. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

III. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the third declension found on page 11.

(a) Mark the gender of each noun and the rule or exception on which its gender or genitive depends, thus:

NOTES.

203

m., *m.* L. B, *os*: L. C, *os*. *irreparabile*, *m.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
lapis, *m.* L. D, *is*: L. E, *is*. *tempus*, *m.* L. 18, 2, and 4.
homo, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. C, *o*. *glaciális*, *f.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
ebrietas, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 16, 1. *hiems*, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 17, 1 and N.
dux, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. 17, 2. *brevis*, *f.* See *glaciális*.
fugax, *m.* L. 91, 1: L. 36, 2: L. 37, 2. *voluptas*, *f.* See *ebrietas*.
vetus, *f.* L. 91, 1. L. 37, 1 & 2: *abl. sing. e*, L. 37, Exc.

(b) Write the root of each of the preceding words, and from the root form the nominative singular by Lessons 22 and 23, giving the same rules for the adjectives as for the nouns, thus:

Lapid, by L. 22, 1, (which repeat) becomes *lapids*, by Remark 1, (which repeat) it becomes *lapis*.

Fugac, by L. 22, 1, becomes *fugacs*, i. e., by Remark 2, *fugax*.

(c) Mark the quantity and the accented syllable of each of these nouns and adjectives, and divide them into syllables according to the modes pointed out in the first exercise (b), (c) and (d).

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to p. 30.

IV. Write the nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions, found on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages, and prepare them in all respects as directed in the first and second exercises.

2. Do the same with each three of the succeeding pages to page 30.

V. 1. Write the first person singular, in the indicative mood present tense, of each verb on the 11th page, separating the four conjugations and also the irregular verbs; thus,

1. <i>salúto</i> ,	2. —	3. <i>elígo</i> ,	4. <i>venio</i> . <i>irr.</i> <i>sum</i> , L. 62.
<i>sto</i> ,		<i>fugio</i> , L. 74, N. 1.	<i>fió</i> . L. 79.
<i>paro</i> .		<i>cresco</i> ,	
		<i>labor</i> , <i>dep.</i> L. 75.	

2. Repeat from memory the *principal parts* of each, as set down in the Dictionary.

3. Repeat all the *roots* of each verb; thus, *salut*, *salútar* *salútat*:—*st*, *stet*, *stat*, &c.

4. Do the same with each of the following pages to page 30.

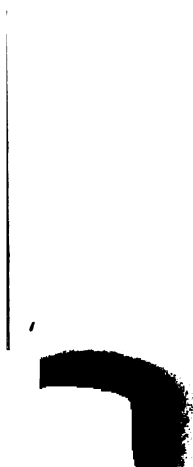
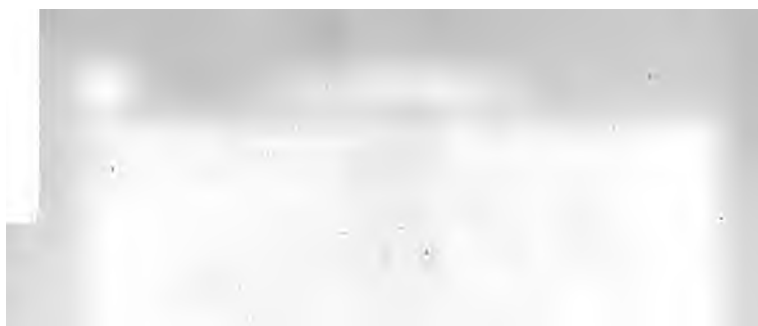
VI. 1. Write in separate columns, according to their kind, all the particles found on pages 12, 13 and 14.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Prepositions.</i>	
et, L. 82, (1).	semper,	diu,	a, L. 99.
-que, L. 82, (1) & (4).	non,	quotannis,	inter, L. 97, 1.
atque, L. 82, (1).	interdum,	minime, L. 82, 3 & 4.	
neque, L. 82, (1).	citiùs, L. 82, 3 & 4.	bene,	
	serius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	longè,	
	nunquam,	quàm,	
	diligentissime, L. 82, 3 and 4.		

Do the same with each three pages following, to page 30.

82











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taken from the Building**

[illegible]

Form 410



